THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

OCTOBER, 1805.

CONTAINING

Meteorological Diary—Average Price of Corn 890
Dr. Lettſom's Twenty-third Letter on Priſons 891
Mr. Neild's Remarks on Norwich Workhouſe 898
Mr. Haworth on the Natural Hiſtory of Bees 895
Lamentable State of Great Malvern Church 896
Stings of Waſps.—Inſcription at Scone Palace *ib.*
Dr. Moſeley and Mr. Sutton on Vaccination 897
Mr. Merriman and the College of Phyſicians 902
H. Porter? John St. Nicholas?—A Noctuary 904
Egyptian Antique.—Silver Ring.—Buſtard 907
Mr. Wainwright commended—Bibl. Critique 908
Juvenile Female Theatricals.—Snake and Toad 909
On Dr. Miller's Hiſtory of Doncaſter 910, 938
Cure for Dropſy.—Duty of an Archdeacon 910
Rockholt Houſe-Job's Houſe—Phillips's Wells 911
Account of Jacob Tonſon and his Family *ibid.*
PROJECTOR, a periodical Paper, N° XLIX. 912
Portrait of Blomefield—Birmingham Medals 915
Letter from Matthew Prior to Bp. Trelawny *ib.*
French Gun-Boats deſcribed.—Reformers *ibid.*
Mr. Ring's Remarks in Defence of Vaccination 916
Mr. Yates on Hiſt. of Bury—Miſcell. Remarks 917
Tour to Lakes of Cumberld. and Weſtmoreld. 919
Curious Inventory of 1411.—Dagenham Briſs 920
Critical Letter from an eminent Scholar... 921
Defence of the Clergy—View of Seringapatam 922
Purſuits of Architect. Innova. N° LXXXIX. 924
Antiquities at Chicheſter.—The Architect? 926
Old Ring.—Mr. Juſtice Hardinge's Charge 927
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS; viz.
Conſiderations on the State of Ireland, &c. 929
Narrative of Events in Ireland among Quakers 932
Quakers at Hardſhaw—Lord Melville, &c. 935
Grant on Yellow Fever.—Dutens on Arches 937
Dr. Miller's Hiſt. and Antiq. of Doncaſter 938
Llwyd's Poems, &c.—Madan's Faſt Sermon 941
Proſſer's Conſecration and Wood's Sermons 944
The Churchman's Remembrancer, &c... *ibid.*
Report of Patriotic Fund—Boydell on the Arts 946
Reeves's Propoſal for diſtributing Bibles *ibid.*
Stowers's Typographical Marks for Authors *ib.*
Supplement to Pilkington.—Tour in America 945
Progreſs of unrolling Herculaneum MSS. 947
Literary Intelligence.—INDEX INDICATOR. *ibid.*
SELECT MODERN POETRY for Oct. 948—952
Proceedings in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament 953
Intereſting Intelligence from London Gazettes 957
Abſtract of the principal Foreign Occurrences 961
Country News—Domeſtic Occurrences, &c. 967
Marriages and Deaths of eminent Perſons 969—982
Bill of Mortality—Prices of the Markets 983
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 984

Embelliſhed with TWO MEDALS in Commemoration of the NEW CHURCH at BIRMINGHAM; a FRENCH GUN BOAT; the NOCTUARY; a WORKHOUSE COLLAR and PADLOCK; SCONE INCRIPTION; &c. &c.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

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Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
London Chron.
Brit. Preſs—Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
Engliſh Chron.
Times—Whiteh.
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Poſt—Ledger
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
Commer. Chron.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Briſtol 6
Birmingham 2
Blackburn
Bury S. Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Carli.—Cheſter
Cholmsford 2
Cornw.—Covent.
Cumberland
Doncaſter—Derb.
Dorcheſt.—Eſſex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax
Hampſhire 2
Hereford, Hull 2
IRELAND 38
Ipſw. 2, Kentiſh 2
Lancaſt.—Leiceſ.
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Manchester 4
Newcaſtle 3
Northampton
Norf.—Norwi. 2
Nottingham
OXFORD—Portſ.
Reading—Saliſb.
SCOTLAND 15
Salop—Sheffield
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewſb.—Suſſex
Staffordſhire
Stamford—Tyne
Wakefi.—Winch.
Worceſter 2
YORK 3, Jerſey

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS

Meteorological Table for October, 1805. By W. Cary, Strand.

D. of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1805.
Sept.	°	°	°		
27	46	64	55	30,22	fair
28	54	63	54	,10	fair
29	50	60	49	,60	fair
31	46	59	53	,50	cloudy
O. 1	49	59	53	,10	cloudy
2	52	63	55	,30	fair
3	51	60	52	,21	fair
4	49	60	49	,25	fair
5	46	61	48	,32	fair
6	41	56	44	,32	fair
7	39	58	47	,28	fair
8	47	63	49	,05	fair
9	50	59	50	29,86	cloudy
10	49	54	49	,55	rain
11	49	51	49	30,04	fair

D. of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1805.
Oct.	°	°	°		
12	34	51	44	29,66	fair
13	43	50	42	,65	rain
14	42	56	48	,52	showery
15	46	54	46	,42	fair
16	44	52	41	,19	cloudy
17	39	46	42	,51	rain
18	38	49	39	,92	fair
19	34	51	41	30,14	fair
20	39	52	48	,29	fair
21	45	53	47	,14	foggy
22	48	52	44	29,93	fair
23	44	52	46	,70	fair
24	46	54	46	,46	cloudy
25	49	58	52	,46	cloudy
26	50	54	50	,35	cloudy

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending October 19, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Middlef.	76	0	39	9	36	1	34	6	51	0
Surrey	80	0	41	8	37	0	36	0	53	0
Hertford	72	4	40	6	39	10	29	9	42	10
Bedford	65	4	43	0	33	9	27	9	46	5
Huntingd.	67	9	00	0	37	3	26	0	40	2
Northam.	74	2	45	6	36	10	28	0	47	0
Rutland	83	6	48	0	42	0	26	0	41	6
Leicester	86	2	47	0	45	0	27	3	47	0
Nottingh.	81	4	54	6	45	4	30	4	48	4
Derby	86	8	00	0	47	0	31	4	50	4
Stafford	98	10	00	0	47	8	30	4	49	7
Salop	86	2	51	1	50	2	28	4	00	0
Hereford	84	3	51	2	46	7	26	10	42	11
Worcest.	93	2	52	1	49	4	31	4	52	11
Warwick	97	4	50	0	49	4	31	9	57	5
Wilts	81	8	00	0	43	2	33	10	50	0
Berks	75	11	46	0	34	9	32	1	47	3
Oxford	81	10	00	0	38	4	29	7	49	5
Bucks	75	9	00	0	36	10	31	10	48	6
Brecon	91	2	57	7	48	9	24	0	00	0
Montgo.	79	7	00	0	43	7	22	10	00	0
Radnor	86	1	00	0	43	6	28	8	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

81	4	46	3	41	4	28	4	47 6

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

74	5	34	2	38	3	26	3	38 2

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Essex	68	0	42	0	33	9	37	0	45	0
Kent	75	4	40	0	38	6	30	10	46	8
Suffex	82	10	00	0	00	0	30	8	45	0
Suffolk	71	6	37	1	34	1	28	10	39	6
Cambrid.	74	8	00	0	33	11	23	10	42	0
Norfolk	69	4	39	0	33	1	25	10	35	0
Lincoln	75	9	43	0	39	2	24	8	47	2
York	67	5	47	9	39	7	26	3	46	4
Durham	66	5	00	0	00	0	25	0	00	0
Northum.	69	4	46	0	38	4	28	2	00	3
Cumberl.	75	6	48	2	42	0	24	5	00	1
Westmor.	91	3	61	0	39	10	28	4	00	0
Lancaster	84	4	00	0	00	0	28	11	48	0
Chester	83	7	00	0	00	0	26	0	00	0
Flint	87	8	00	0	00	0	27	8	00	0
Denbigh	86	0	00	0	48	0	27	2	00	0
Anglesea	90	0	00	0	40	0	22	6	00	9
Carnarvon	77	4	00	0	36	8	22	0	00	0
Merionet.	90	0	00	0	50	4	25	0	00	0
Cardigan	81	7	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	70	8	00	0	35	4	18	2	00	0
Carmarth.	83	3	00	0	42	4	19	7	00	0
Glamorg.	85	2	00	0	40	1	20	0	00	0
Glouceft.	94	11	00	0	48	1	28	11	46	0
Somerfet	92	9	00	0	44	2	28	3	52	10
Monmo.	98	2	00	0	48	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	89	1	00	0	40	0	26	8	00	0
Cornwall	86	8	00	0	40	7	26	0	00	0
Dorfet	88	3	00	0	42	0	34	10	00	0
Hants	84	10	00	0	38	10	26	4	54	0

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
1	72	8	39	0	36	11	28	9	45	7
2	72	3	37	1	34	0	27	0	39	8
3	66	4	32	0	33	1	25	10	35	0
4	71	5	43	0	38	10	25	9	46	1
5	67	6	46	0	38	4	26	9	47	6
6	80	9	52	5	41	6	26	2	47	6

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
7	84	1	46	2	41	4	28	4	48	0
8	85	0	48	3	44	1	24	10	47	6
9	79	1	46	3	39	1	19	2	47	6
10	94	8	46	3	46	5	28	6	51	0
11	87	11	46	3	40	7	26	9	47	6
12	86	2	46	3	40	1	35	9	54	0

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1805.

LETTER XXIII. ON PRISONS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, October 14.*

——— If this were ſeen,
The happieſt youth, viewing his progreſs through,
What perils paſt, what croſſes to enſue,
Would ſhut the book, and ſit him down to die. SHAKSP. Macb.

THE hiſtory of puniſhments inflicted by one claſs of human beings on another, forms a dreadful catalogue of cruelty as well as of depravity. They are prominent in every Government, and happy is that whoſe penal laws tend to reform the offender by ſalutary impreſſions on the mind, rather than by corporal inflictions; as rational conviction is more permanent than compulſion from the dread of pain; one begets virtuous reflection, the other obduracy and ferocious paſſions.

If theſe ſentiments be applicable to hardened offenders, they are certainly more ſo to the period of youth, when the mind is open to conviction, and more capable of acquiring reformation, as may be deduced by contraſting the effects produced in the management of the work-houſe of Lynn, and of Aylſham, with that of the opulent City of Norwich, in which a ſpecies of puniſhment has been practiſed that has long been the opprobrium of the Slave-holder; and the reader will ſee with painful emotion, in the annexed plate, an accurate repreſentation of thoſe inſtruments of torture which have been applied on juvenile years in this work-houſe, and where the fatality is more deſtructive to youth than was formerly even the revenge of Crete,

——— Poſuit immania templa.
In foribus, lætum Androgeo; tum pendere pœnas [tannis
Cecropidæ juſſi (miſerum) ſeptena quo-Corpora natorum; ſtat ductis ſortibus urna*. VIRG. Æn. VI. l. 20.

For, certainly, in this workhouſe, health and life cannot be highly eſtimated, when a mortality ſhocking to every humane feeling is allowed to prevail, in conſequence of filth and neglect, as well as of the Small Pox, by which not a ſingle infant ſhould be ſuffered to periſh while Vaccination, which has already preſerved upwards of one million of infants from this moſt fatal of all peſtilence, affords a ſecurity from its poiſon; a poiſon ſo deleterious, that, where it does not kill, too often inflicts blindneſs, the evil, and various other calamities, from which, happily for the human race, the Cow Pox in its effects is exempt, as well as from every other malady, or inconvenience injurious to preſent or future health, except in the imagination of its opponents.

While reflecting with pain on the miſery and apathy prevalent in this workhouſe, let it be recorded to the honour of many of the reſpectable citizens of Norwich, that a plan has been adopted, under the patronage and ſupport of Edward Rigby, eſq. the preſent Mayor, and other profeſſional gentlemen, for the purpoſe of exterminating the Small Pox by Vaccination; which, indeed, has been already generally effected in every Government in

* Then o'er the lofty gate his Art emboſs'd
Androgeus' death, and offerings to his ghoſt; [meet
Seven youths from Athens, yearly ſent to
The fate appointed by revengeful Crete.

Europe

Europe except the Engliſh *, and where the ſtrains of the Mantuan Bard may be no longer appropriate,

"Continuo auditæ voces, vagitus et ingens,
Infantumque animæ flentes in limine primo;
Quos dulcis vitæ exortes, et ab ubere raptos
Abſtulit atra dies, et funere merſit acerbo†.
VIRG. Æneid VI. l. 426.

Theſe benevolent and patriotic characters might well exclaim, when they heard of the ſtate of their work-houſe, "Surely an Angel from "Heaven ſent Mr. Neild thither." Of one of thoſe characters I venture to quote the words of my friend, in his letter to me from Norwich: "I find upon enquiry, that "Mr. Rigby, the worthy Chief "Magiſtrate, has long been endea-"vouring to effect a reform in the "ſyſtem of the workhouſe; to in-"troduce cleanlineſs, Vaccination, "and a medical committee: he is "himſelf a ſurgeon of the firſt abi-"lities, as the ſtate of the hoſpital "teſtifies." Hence, it muſt be cordially hoped, that this diſtinguiſhed Magiſtrate and the other reſpectable inhabitants of Norwich, will duly inveſtigate the cauſes of the dreadful mortality in their work-houſe, to whom the animated appeal of the Poet,

Their blood, like ſacrificing Abels, cries
To you for juſtice—— SHAKSP. Rich. II.

demands their ſerious interference, in the view of

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

My dear Friend,

After I ſent you my remarks on the Bury workhouſe‡, I little imagined I ſhould ſo ſoon write to you again on the ſame ſubject; but I cannot withhold what I have this day witneſſed; therefore poſtponing my priſon-hiſtory for a few days, will proceed with my occaſional viſits to the work-houſes. At THETFORD I found the poor farmed at three ſhillings *per* head, *per* week, clothing included. The keeper is a wool-comber. The houſe is old; the beds and bedding, and rooms, very clean, and well-ventilated; all the children had ſhoes and ſtockings on, their hands, face, and necks clean (the boys at Bury were all bareſoot, bare-legged, and dirty), and ſome attention had been paid to their education, but they were too young, and had been there too ſhort a time to make much progreſs. At LYNN the children were at church morning and afternoon; their ſinging delightful; they were decently and uniformly clothed, and properly fed (not *farmed*) by the pariſh; religiouſly educated, and, as far as my obſervations, well attended to. At AYLSHAM, the poor-houſe is one of the beſt I have ſeen, and ſtands a laſting monument of the liberality and humanity of the gentlemen concerned. The ſituation moſt luxuriant; the buildings well-conſtructed; the rooms ſpacious and lofty, and well-ventilated, and remarkably clean; the diet very good, and the poor well attended to in every reſpect.

I come now to the moſt melancholy and painful taſk my pen was ever employed in, where I leaſt expected it, and will ſcarcely be credited. The poor of this city (Norwich) are, by vir-

* To the credit, however, of the Engliſh and Gentoo character in India, Dr. Anderſon, Phyſician General, has recently informed me that 260,000 perſons have been vaccinated without the leaſt inconvenience; and if the whole number inoculated with the Cow Pox in every other part of the world be eſtimated at 800,000, the amount will be one million and ſixty thouſand; not one of whom, it may be preſumed, from the moſt ample experience, has died or ſuffered any ſerious injury; while in London, more diſgraceful in this reſpect than even the workhouſe of Norwich, during the laſt three weeks, one infant has been killed by the Small Pox every two hours, reckoning the hours both day and night! Had theſe 260 victims of this loathſome and painful peſtilence been inoculated with the Cow Pox, they would now, in all probability, have been living without a blemiſh! What a dreadful reſponſibility is attached to thoſe who have deceived their miſerable parents with miſrepreſentations and falſehoods! I am juſt returned from viſiting a patient in a neighbouring village, where Inoculation of the Small Pox has been inſtituted, by which two children now lay dead, and another appeared to be dying!

† Before the gates, the cries of babes new born,
Whom Fate had from their tender mothers torn,
Aſſault his ears——"

‡ This is poſtponed to a future Number.

tue

tue of an Act of Parliament, under the management of fixty guardians, one of whom is appointed Governor for the year. As I had frequently met with much petulance and obſtruction in my viſits to theſe places, I waited on the worthy Chief Magiſtrate, Mr. Rigby, Mayor of the city, and he very readily and politely accompanied me. It is called the Duke's Palace workhouſe, having formerly been the ducal reſidence of the Norfolk family. The building is old. The average number in the houſe about five hundred and fifty. In the firſt room I viſited there were forty two beds, ten of them cribs for ſingle perſons, and the others had two in each, there being ſeventy-four perſons in this room. At the entrance, and in the room, is a moſt offenſive and indecent privy, ſomething like a watchman's box, and ſo much out of repair, and ſo ſituated, that the ſexes cannot be ſeparated when decency moſt requires it. The paupers ate, drank, and ſlept on their beds, having no other room to live in; the floors, from their filthy ſtate, could not have been ſwept for a long time; the windows and caſements ſmall; the latter all broke; the windows dirty, and almoſt covered with cob-webs; the air throughout extremely fœtid and impure. There was a leaden ſink in the room, down which was conſtantly thrown every ſpecies of filth. Near this room was a ſtone ſink and a water-pipe, the cock of which would not turn, nor had it the appearance (from the dry rubbiſh in it) of having been uſed for a long time. Every other room was equally filthy as the one deſcribed, from the ſame cauſe, offenſive privies; and they were alike crowded. The beds contained two, and very frequently three perſons each, but in one there was a family of *ſeven!!*

In the boys room were offenſive tubs as urinals; theſe are daily emptied into a ſink in the room, and it did not appear to have been lately waſhed. One bed in the room was particularly offenſive; from an infirmity of the boy who ſlept in it, his urine paſſed completely through the bedding, and was ſuffered to accumulate on the floor to a very putrid degree. The appearance of the poor was ſingularly ſqualid, dirty, and miſerable, and their clothing ragged and wretched. There is no room ſet apart for the ſick, as an infirmary; and from the records in the book, and the ſurgeon's certificate it appears, that in July laſt the Small Pox raged much in the houſe; twenty-nine perſons, all children, were ill of it at one time, and, ſhocking to Humanity, were intermixed with the paupers in ſeven rooms. Twenty-nine other children who had not had the Small Pox were in theſe rooms, and had been ſo long expoſed to the infection that they could not be ſecured from it either by removal or inoculation; moſt of theſe eventually had the diſeaſe, and eight deaths were the conſequence of it. All this occurred in July.

During the time of inſpecting the rooms, all the paupers, except the very aged and infirm, were congregated in the court-yard, among whom, one boy particularly attracted my attention. He had round his neck an iron-collar called a yoke, with four projecting prongs, ſecured by a large clumſy iron padlock; upon examining his neck, it was ſlightly galled; upon one leg was a ſtrong iron ring faſtened near the ancle like a hand-cuff, to which was attached a maſſy chain about four feet five inches long, at the end of this chain was a log of wood two feet ſeven inches long, and two feet ten inches in circumference, weighing altogether *twenty-two pounds.* With this incumbrance he ſlept every night; but during the hours of work in the day the chain and log were taken off, that he might have the uſe of his legs to ſpin; but the yoke round his neck had never been taken off during three weeks in which he had been in this ſtate of puniſhment: as ſoon as he had finiſhed his work, the chain and log were regularly faſtened on his leg, and in that ſtate he paſſed the night. Every Sunday he was locked up by himſelf all the day with his irons on. He told me, in preſence of the miſtreſs of the houſe, that this puniſhment was to continue for ſix months, and this was not contradicted by her; he complained that the ring had made his leg ſore, and, on taking his ſtocking off there appeared ſome ſcabs and ſlight excoriations upon it. He was twelve years of age; his name William Rayner; his father dead, and his mother run away. Under theſe circumſtances I requeſted the worſhipful the Mayor would have the goodneſs to order his irons to be taken off, and that he would oblige me with permiſſion to take them to his houſe,

houſe, that the drawing I now incloſe (*Plate I.*) might be taken of them, and I can with truth ſay, that for theſe very many years I have not ſeen the moſt atrocious felon ironed in ſo ſevere a manner. It was told me that this boy had been frequently ſent to the City-bridewell for petty theſts, and that he was *incorrigible*. This, however, did not turn out to be the truth; for, the next morning, I went to the Bridewell, and, together with the keeper, examined the books for ten years paſt, when it appeared that this boy was ſent to Bridewell for *two* days, the 18th April, 1804, for running away from the work-houſe, not for theft; and the keeper told me he never was in cuſtody there before, *or* ſince; that he is not *incorrigible*, I am inclined to believe, for he had both ſenſe and gratitude to come running after the Mayor and myſelf, and thank us feelingly for his deliverance.

The following account of the deaths in this work-houſe for two years and nine months laſt paſt, proves *two* things; firſt, that the wretched ſtate in which I found it was neither an accidental nor a temporary circumſtance; ſecondly, that nothing is more deſtructive to human life than ſhutting up ſo many perſons in cloſe rooms ſurrounded by every ſpecies of filth, and where they conſtantly breathe the foulеſt air.

	Deaths.	Average numb. in the houſe.	
1803	93	558	Deaths, one in ſix.
1804	81	424	Deaths, nearly one
9 months in			in five.
1805	85	559	Deaths, calculated
			for the whole year, is one in five.

It is with great pleaſure I mention, that on the morning of my departure from Bury, the Rev. Mr. Mills, a worthy and active reſident Magiſtrate, politely invited me to the examination of the boys educated at the Sunday ſchools, in reading, writing, and accompts, and religious inſtruction. Beſides the great attention paid to theſe children, I was very credibly informed, that equal merit was due to thoſe who differ from the Eſtabliſhed Church, in the education and religious inſtruction of their Poor; ſo that I believe I may form a juſt concluſion in ſaying that the children in the work-houſe are the only *Poor* who are neglected at Bury St. Edmund's. I am, with great regard, dear ſir, your much obliged,

Norwich, Sept. 4. JAMES NEILD.

Mr. URBAN, *Near Bradford, Yorkſhire, Oct.* 22.

I HAVE juſt been peruſing your Magazine for Auguſt laſt, in which I fancy myſelf called upon to anſwer a paradox ſtarted by Apiator Salopienſis, p. 707, and to clear myſelf from the charge of miſtake imputed to me; both which I think myſelf able to do, if you will give me leave to occupy a page in your uſeful Miſcellany. I muſt firſt premiſe, that though I do not pretend to be a Naturaliſt, yet, having kept Bees for above twenty years, and at times in various kinds of hives, and, by means of glaſſes fixed behind, frequently paid a cloſe attention to their labours within; I think I underſtand their œconomy as well as moſt Naturaliſts, and therefore, what I have before advanced, and what I ſhall at preſent advance, are not founded upon *theory*, but upon obſervations and facts; and "facts are ſtubborn things." When the Queen begins to lay her eggs in the Spring, the Bees do not place them in the cells at the bottom of the combs, and near the entrance, but in the upper part of ſuch combs as are empty; and when they begin to collect honey, neceſſity obliges them to make uſe of the lower extremities for breeding, as they always lay up their ſweets in the top and ſecureſt parts of their hives. This being kept in view, will help to ſolve Apiator's paradox. That they breed in Mr. Wildman's lower hives, and not in mine, ariſes merely from the difference of the apparatus made uſe of. I myſelf have tried Mr. Wildman's method, with croſs bars and ſliders, and found the effect the ſame as Apiator experienced; and for this reaſon, becauſe the communication between the upper and lower hive being ſo eaſy and frequent, the lower hive ſeems only an enlargement of the upper, and the Bees, naturally enough, place their eggs in the lower hive as ſoon as combs are made. But in my method, the communication being only by one narrow paſſage, and that directly over the outward entrance, ſhould the Bees carry the eggs through that paſſage it would appear to them as if they were carrying them out of the hive, for which reaſon they confine the breeding to the upper hive; and this ſufficiently ſolves the paradox as well as eſtabliſhes the ſuperiority of my apparatus; for, the honey depoſited in the lower hive

is

is of the purest and finest sort. To account for some expressions above, I must observe, that I have seen the Queen lay her eggs, but never in the cells; she dropped them among her attendants, who conveyed them to the cells; and, if the operations of Nature be uniform, I am persuaded this is always the case. And now let me clear myself from the imputation of mistake. I have asserted that the Bees carry in their wax upon their thighs, of which I have frequently been an eye-witness; and the only reason urged against this opinion is, that they are never observed to carry in any thing upon their thighs for several days after swarming. The fact is, when a swarm leaves a hive, they always go furnished with honey and wax sufficient for several days' consumption: and, as they never make useless store-houses, that is, never make combs but when they want them to lay up their honey or eggs, I have frequently observed that a night or two after swarming, if the weather has proved unfavourable for collecting honey (as is often the case in this climate), they have deposited their crude wax in globules upon the floor of their hives, and even on the glass at the back, and which they afterwards either removed or not, as the weather permitted their labours; and this will account for some of Hubert's experiments, mentioned by Apiator. That wax is *not* an animal secretion I will now prove from facts. In the Spring months, when dandelions and such flowers abound, the wax of the combs I have observed to be of a dull greenish hue; in June and July, when white clover blooms, the wax is whiter; and in August and September, such Bees as feed upon heath make the whitest wax: And will such a trifling change of diet make a change in the colour of animal secretions? I think not; and such medical men as I have been able to consult are of the same opinion. In *excretions*, diet may sometimes cause a change, but not in secretions. If it did, the wax made upon heaths would, like the honey, be of the darkest colour; whereas, the contrary is the fact. With regard to the thin plates or *lamina* scattered on the floor of hives, I must say, that I never found any but in new colonies; and if they were formed between the scales of the Bees' bellies, they would be nearly of one shape and size; whereas they are of all shapes and sizes; and I can compare them to nothing better than to scrapings, or bits of refuse stone, which masons make in erecting a building. What can the advocates for animal secretion say to these facts? If they will not entirely clear me from the imputation of mistake, I hope they will allow I had good reasons for what I advanced. Apiator is mistaken in supposing that the merits of my method can be ascertained in one Summer, unless we could command the weather; as in this hilly country it is so very variable, that we have only now and then a Summer productive of honey (in more favoured situations it may be different), as will appear from the following statement:—In 1802, none of my flocks were able to lay up sufficient store to maintain themselves through the Winter without assistance. In 1803, the produce was abundant, as I have stated in a former letter. In 1804, I could take only 15 lbs. of honey. The last Summer was somewhat more productive; besides 4 lbs. of wax my Apiary has produced about 30 lbs. of good honey, and 30 lbs. more of superfine. If my real name be required to gain credence to my statements, I shall not hesitate to give it; viz. T. Howorth, and my profession, that of a Clergyman, in the humble station of a Curate: and should any Society require collateral testimonies, I can obtain undeniable vouchers. However, if this letter tend to illustrate the Natural History of my favourite Insects, I shall not think my labour totally lost.

Yours, &c. Philomelissus.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 17.

As you have always discovered a laudable zeal for the preservation of our National Antiquities, and have kindly given admission to the communication of your numerous correspondents on this important subject, I beg permission to add my efforts to theirs. The object to which I am desirous of directing their attention is, the present dangerous and melancholy condition of the church of Great Malvern, in Worcestershire. It is beautifully situated on the slope of the Malvern Hills, and belonged to the Priory which formerly stood on that spot, and of which only the gateway remains. The building is of stone, large, and exhibits good studies for attaining the knowledge

ledge of two periods of our Antient Architecture, viz. the *Saxon*, and that known by the name of the *Florid Gothic*. In the former ſtyle the nave is erected, and the choir and tower are of the latter: the altar is adorned with burnt tiles, which are highly glazed and ornamented with mottoes, devices, and armorial bearings (ſee Naſh, II. 132.) and there are ſome curious monuments and inſcriptions, and all the windows have fragments of beautiful paintings * (171 feet long, by 63) ſtill remaining †; it is, in fact, for extent, beauty, and ſituation, far ſuperior to moſt pariſh churches in England. The profits, however, of the Incumbent are ſmall, and there is no fund, at leaſt no ſufficient one, for preſerving the buildings in good repair; and the conſequence is, that it is in a ſtate of impending ruin. The walls and floors are dreadfully damp; and parts of the church ſometimes flooded. The ivy is ſuffered to grow within the building, at leaſt it has pierced through the interſtices formed by the tracery of the Eaſtern window, and covers a large portion of the Eaſtern end of the fabrick. It is, in ſhort, in a ſtate unfit for the pariſhioners, diſgraceful to the pariſh, and will ſoon be beyond the power of repair. (See our vol. LXXII. p. 923.)

The Vicar, Mr. Graves ‡, has made, I underſtand, more than one endeavour to raiſe a ſubſcription from the neighbouring gentry and viſitors in the Summer, for repairing the church; but, through want of proper management, or of a laudable ſpirit of liberality, the attempt has never fully ſucceeded. It is my wiſh, Mr. Urban, to call the attention of the people of the County, and thoſe to whom our Antiquities are an object of regard, to the ſad ſtate of this church; and I am in hopes that Mr. Graves's wiſh will be ſeconded and ſupported by the rich and liberal. Many, indeed, of the anceſtors of the firſt Worceſterſhire families reſt in the church of Great Malvern. As a proof of my aſſertion, I need only mention the anceſtors of the preſent poſſeſſor of Madreſfield Court, one of the repreſentatives of the County in Parliament. Theſe gentlemen will, I hope, ſhew themſelves the friends of ſuch an undertaking, if it be only for the ſake of preſerving, with proper reſpect, the memorials of their forefathers.

Yours, &c. VIATOR.

* A deſcription of which is almoſt the only information Dr. Naſh gives of it, II. 129.

† It is to be lamented that Dr. Naſh confined himſelf to Habingdon, without comparing them by actual inſpection.

‡ Son, we believe, of the late Rector of Claverton. Lord Foley is the patron.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 14.

IF it be true, that Mr. Sperrey loſt his life by the ſting of a ſingle Waſp (ſee p. 886), his blood muſt have been previouſly in a very inflamed ſtate; for, though the venom of a Waſp is ardent, it rarely produces more than a ſlight inflammation; and if the pipe of a ſmall key be inſtantly, after the ſting, preſſed on the orifice of the wound, it will ſcarcely be felt at all. This ought to be remembered, for it is a remedy always at hand.

It is a curious inquiry what has given riſe to the extraordinary number of Waſps that have ſwarmed in the courſe of the preſent Autumn; but, perhaps, the fact may be accounted for by the lateneſs of the ſeaſon of warm weather. For their deſtruction in the Autumn, I have found the Waſp-liquid very uſeful; but it is in vain at that ſeaſon to ſtrive to extirpate them. The beſt means to protect ripening fruit from their voracity is to wrap a very ſlight ſkain of wool round the peaches, nectarines, and grapes, which will not at all intercept the Sun, but is a complete ſhield againſt the Waſp as well as the Earwig.

Yours, &c. T. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Scone, May* 17.

IF you or any of your numerous correſpondents can explain the incloſed Inſcription (*Plate I. fig.* 1.) it will much oblige a conſtant reader.

The drawing is exactly one eighth of the ſize of the original, which is on a ſtone that was in a wall of the venerable palace of Scone. As it was in the inſide of the wall, I conjecture it might belong to the old building that was deſtroyed in the time of Knox's Reformation. Part of the letters have been mutilated on one ſide, and the whole filled in with mortar; but I believe it is pretty accurately traced.

Yours, &c. G. ECKLEE.

Mr.

Fig. 1. p. 896.

Fig. 2. p. 910. & 940.

To Mr. ROBERTS, *Surgeon and Apothecary, No.* 10, *Warwick Street, Golden Square.*

Sir, *Albany House, Piccadilly, 1st Sept.* 1805.

YOUR letter demands my acknowledgments*. A defender of truth is an honourable character. The wanton falſehood you have expoſed would never have been noticed by me; nor even known to me, but from your politeneſs.

The deſpicable traducer, who pays no regard to morality, is beneath conſideration, excepting for the miſchief he may occaſion.

Theſe modern Barbaric Cow Worſhipers ſeem to have inherited, with their enthuſiaſm, the principles of their Tartarian race. The Romans, and all civilized nations, have always held a liar in great abhorrence. The Scythian Cow Idolaters of old were renowned for lying. *Parthis mendacior* was as much a Roman adage, as *Vaccinatoribus mendacior* is among us. May they long enjoy this privilege excluſively!

One of theſe buſy, little, perpetrators of miſchief, has been practiſing and tampering with ſome of the people whoſe Caſes I have related, to cajole them into ſubornation. This ſame evil ſpirit gave a poor woman, I am informed, ſeven ſhillings, for her to conceal her child's having the Small Pox after the Cow Pox. Here is an act which makes humanity ſhudder!

The ſervices you have rendered the publick, in bringing to light the foul deeds of Cow Pox infatuation, will ever be remembered to your credit, and, I truſt, to your advantage. It was never my intention to be a Publiſher of Caſes of Cow Pox failure and miſchief; foreſeeing, as I did, the labour would be endleſs.

The doctrines I have advanced are ſufficiently proved by what I have already publiſhed; and by the miſery of thouſands. I have, nevertheleſs, recommended to my medical friends to be vigilant, until the declining peſtiferous Inoculation ſhall totally ceaſe.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient and faithful ſervant, B. MOSELEY.

To Dr. MOSELEY, *Albany Houſe, Piccadilly.*

Sir,

WILLIAM Morgan, about three years old, ſon of Mr. Morgan, of Kirkman's Place, Tottenham-court Road, had the Cow Pox in April 1803, inoculated by Mr. Wachſel at the Small Pox Hoſpital. He has now (Sept. 22, 1805) a very fine large diſtinct Small Pox at the Criſis. In this ſtate I was called in to ſee the child; not to aſcertain the diſeaſe, for that was obvious enough; but to remark an apparent ſcrophulous eruption on the head, of twelve months ſtanding; the conſequence, undoubtedly, of Vaccination. I wiſh you would take the trouble to ſee him. I am, Sir, with much reſpect, your devoted humble ſervant,

DAN. SUTTON.

No. 9. *Everett Street, Ruſſell Square, 23d Sept.* 1805.

To Mr. SUTTON.

Sir, *Albany Houſe, Piccadilly, 24th Sept.* 1805.

ACCORDING to your deſire, I went this morning to Kirkman's Place, and ſaw Mr. Morgan's ſon William, and found the ſtate of the Small Pox to be as you deſcribed to me in your obliging communication.

I have ſeen ſo many inſtances lately of the miſchief and failure of the Cow Pox, and they are become ſo notorious, that I have deſiſted from giving myſelf any farther trouble in ſearching for evidence againſt Cow Pox Inoculation. The practice muſt ceaſe. All men of ſenſe, who have not renounced it, are yielding to the weight of daily-accumulating conviction.

I cannot take upon me to ſay what may have occurred to others; but I have heard from good authority, or have myſelf actually ſeen, or might have ſeen if I could have ſpared time to attend to the information I have received from various quarters, nearly two thouſand inſtances of Small Pox after Cow Pox; or of the pernicious, or fatal effects, of what is called Vaccination.

The common people, who are moſt expoſed to the viſitation of epidemical diſeaſes, and who have ſuffered ſo much from the Cow Pox, are ſo well on their guard from woeful experience, that we ſhall ſoon hear no more of Cow Pox Inoculation; and I wiſh we may be able to ſay, what the Cow Pox enthuſiaſts do of the Small Pox, that

"it will be baniſhed from the Claſs of Diſeaſes;"

and

* See Gent. Mag. for laſt month, p. 805.

and that

"it will be remembered only by Name."

We have, I am sorry to observe, seen too much of its disastrous effects, to have well-grounded hopes for the latter.

William Morgan's left arm has two cicatrices where the Cow Pox was inserted. I do not think the diseased state of his head, although caused by the Cow Pox, to be, correctly speaking, scrophulous; but the genuine Cow Pox inveterate defœdation. His ears are in a dreadful condition; and if he escape without deafness, he will not, I fear, without the loss of his left ear.

An almost similar object was lately sent to me by Mr. Birch. It was the son of a gentleman in Great Pulteney-street, who had been inoculated for the Cow Pox two years before, at the Central House in Salisbury Court.

This child broke out in ulcerations and abscesses all over his head and left leg and thigh. He had afterwards a large hard tumour on the left side of the abdomen, extending to the left groin. His ears and temples became rotten. His head an entire ulceration, with hard knots and lumps. When the ulcers on his limb dried up, the parts were blue, and immediately after his death they turned as black as ink, but no other part of him.

The case baffled the skill of that able surgeon, with all the assistance I could give him; and the child died in a miserable manner.

Mrs. Morgan told me she could not afford to pay for any more medicines for her son's relief. I will, therefore, take care that he shall not want for any thing which can be of use to him. I am, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant, B. Moseley.

To Dr. Moseley.

Sir,

IN most of the Treatises in defence of Vaccination, the authors state, that one in three hundred die of the Small Pox under the hands of the most experienced Inoculators. The statement given before the Committee of the House of Commons is, it seems, to the same effect.

Before Cow Pox Inoculation was introduced, these very experienced practitioners could never be brought to confess that they ever lost a patient in all their practice. They must, then, either have uttered a gross falsehood, or their whole practice in Inoculation did not amount to three hundred instances. Admitting this to be the fact, for I am inclined to yield more to their vanity than to their judgment, then their wonderfully great experience in Small Pox Inoculation vanishes; which was put out as a snare to catch the unwary. But what is the opinion and practice of the really experienced since the introduction of the new system of Inoculation in 1763?

Dr. Archer, Baron Dimsdale, Dr. Woodville, and some other eminent Inoculators, not to rank myself with them, will hardly admit that they lost on an average more than one in one thousand, which could fairly be imputed to Inoculation; and I believe their statement may be near the fact.

In my Treatise on the subject of Inoculation, published in 1796, I have not stated any losses, because none had occurred that could justly be charged to the consequence of Inoculation; although I had inoculated nearly *one hundred thousand* at that time. Nor has any occurred since. I do not mean to contend that, out of this vast number, many have not died in the month of Inoculation; not from the violence of the Small Pox, but from accidental casualties only, totally unconnected with the Small Pox.

It has also been lately maintained by these experienced Inoculators, advocates for Vaccination, that many have had the Small Pox a second time. I am strongly of opinion that these instances have occurred only among themselves, or such others as have not had the gift to distinguish the Chicken Pox, or some other eruptive disease not variolous, from the Small Pox.

With respect to my own experience, I do aver, that not a single instance of the kind has happened in the whole course of my life, notwithstanding what may have been asserted to the contrary. I am induced by motives of humanity for the public welfare to submit the foregoing thoughts to your consideration; and should they be of any use to you, in your most honourable endeavours to bring back the deluded multitude to a due sense of their interests, you are perfectly welcome to make use of them in any manner most conducive thereto. For, as you were the first, and, for several years, the only opposer of Cow Pox Inoculation, and have so often and so ably exhibited its

its failures and miſchiefs, the publick look up to you with that reſpect which is due to your boldneſs, of alone undertaking the arduous taſk, againſt an hoſt of enthuſiaſts and illiberal ſcribblers; whoſe prejudices and ignorance are at length expoſed by the direful conſequences which you predicted; and which have, to their confuſion, lately ſo fatally taken place.

I requeſt to repeat that the very early, open, and manly attitude in which you ſucceſsfully uſed the Variolous weapons, highly deſerves the plaudits of all mankind; and if the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain were to vote twice the ſum to you, they did for introducing this beſtial diſeaſe into the world, it would be doing you and the publick but very moderate juſtice. I heartily congratulate you on the proſpect of your Herculean labours being at an end. The bulk of mankind now ſee and experience the effects of this deluſive Cow Pox Inoculation; and will no longer be gulled by its treacherous advocates. I am, with reſpect and eſteem, Sir, your obedient humble ſervant, DANIEL SUTTON.

Everett Street, Ruſſell Square, 30th Sept. 1805.

To Mr. SUTTON.

Sir, *Albany Houſe, Piccadilly, 2d October*, 1805.

AS my uniform perſeverance againſt introducing the Cow Pox beſtial humour into the human race has met with the approbation and ſupport of the experienced and learned, I conſider the effuſions of ignorance and illiberality, ſo much reprobated by all diſcerning people, merely as the froth and filth of that Cow Pox maſs of corruption, which I have uncovered, expoſed to light, and put into a ſtate of fermentation. This I expected.

When I firſt undertook to counteract the plans, and to ſtorm the trenches, of the Cow Poxers, in my three firſt campaigns againſt them in 1798, 1799, and 1800, I was aware of the ſort of defence that would be made by a rude rabble, without a leader, and without ſkill, order, or diſcipline.

I have ſeen in the courſe of my travels ſo many Mountebank Tricks, and ſo much Bottle Conjuring, that I was as little diſmayed at the Fantaccini of the Cow Pox army, as Townſend or Macmanus would be among a gang who live by lawleſs depredations on ſociety. I knew that Time would bring them to juſtice.

It is certain I ſhould have been more flattered in this victory over the Cow Poxers, had the *Flocktons* themſelves, the chiefs of the pantomimic war, attacked me *in propriâ perſonâ*; and not to have had their parts undertaken by their Buffoons, who know nothing of the Farce but what they are taught from day to day by their prompters.

However, like their Bartholomew Fair brethren, theſe Underlings relax our riſible muſcles. They have been the cauſe of ſome entertainment to the publick; and we muſt not entirely forget the objects who preſent themſelves to be laughed at, only for our amuſement.

We have had ſome diverſion alſo from Cow Pox Printers; Cow Pox News Papers; Cow Pox Bookſellers; and Cow Pox Reviewers. Some refuſing to print; ſome to advertiſe; ſome to ſell; and all ready to abuſe and commit to the flames my heretical Anti-Cow Pox doctrines.

The Preſs was, at the commencement of the ſiege, ſo Cow Pox mad, that I verily thought I muſt have turned Printer myſelf; hired a few devils; and ſold my work on ſtalls in the ſtreets.

Mr. Goldſon's firſt Pamphlet in March 1804; Mr. Birch's firſt Publication in October in the ſame year; Mr. Rogers's and Dr. Squirrel's in 1805, all deciſive in favour of the doctrines I had repeatedly advanced in ſeveral years antecedent Publications*,

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* For accounts and abuſe of my Diſſertations againſt the Cow Pox, ſee the Gentleman's Magazine for January, May, July, and Auguſt, 1799, and the London Review for March 1799, which ſays, "Dr. Moſeley is the firſt perſon who has called the public attention on this ſubject; the introduction of which he pointedly condemns." See alſo the London Medical Review and the Britiſh Critic, both for June 1799; the Critical Review for November 1799; the Gentleman's Magazine for January and March 1800; the Medical and Surgical Review for March 1800; Anti-Jacobin for June 1800; the Monthly Review for 1800; Dr. Thornton's *Deciſive Facts*, 4th ed. p. 123, publiſhed Jan. 1803; in which my learned friend is much ſurpriſed that I ſhould be the *firſt* to attack Vaccine Inoculation. My learned friend then called me [illegible]; what does he think of my propheciés now? &c.

and

and alſo in the Houſe of Commons in March 1802, have all paſſed their ordeal of ſcurrility.

Mr. Birch excepted, I have not the honour to know any of theſe authors; but I underſtand they are all mortified, that the foes they have vanquiſhed are not more reſpectable.

One among the multitude of ſmall-ware literary hucksters, who has what they call *anſwered* me, has got, I fear, into a ſcrape by his *Anſwer* *. Another, who is never out of ſcrape, threatens me with his *Anſwer* alſo. I expect as many *Anſwers* as there are pages in my book; and all by people who cannot underſtand it.

This laſt callous Writer brings to our recollection one of the celebrated Wilkes's obdurate drawcanſirs, who exulted in having been

"Thrice kick'd, thrice beat, thrice thrown behind the fire,
For lying, to defend John Wilkes, eſquire."

I am told that one of my *Anſwerers* has aſſerted that Dr Woodville countenanced an opinion, that a perſon may have the Small Pox twice. This is calumny on the good ſenſe of Dr. Woodville. Every pathologiſt knows, what Dr. Woodville well knew, that this never did, or, from the nature of things, ever can happen. There is no diſpute among practical men on this point. That it was Dr. Woodville's opinion that no perſon ever had the Small Pox twice, you know. I know it was; and Mr. Carpue, and ſome others, heard him declare that to be his opinion, a little time before his death. I mention this in juſtice to the memory of Dr. Woodville; and to deter theſe little calumniators from futhering their folly on the ſacred dead.

It is no calumny on this ſort of Cow Poxer to ſay that he has ſeen the Small Pox twice, or three times, or twenty times, if he pleaſe, in the ſame perſon. Nobody minds what Cow Poxers have ſeen; for it has been proved on all of the moſt active of them, that they do not know the Small Pox from the Chicken Pox. Several of them have ſolemnly ſworn, that perſons actually labouring under proved Small Pox, after Cow Pox, had not the Small Pox on them, but the Chicken Pox. Are ſuch people to be truſted to inoculate for the Small Pox? Dangerous from want of knowledge, and doubly dangerous from enthuſiaſm. There can be no way of accounting for their extreme ignorance, but by charitably ſuppoſing they have never had any practice in the Small Pox; and their frights and their alarms at that diſeaſe confirm this ſuppoſition. They imagine, for a perſon to have the Small Pox properly, he muſt be covered all over with puſtules filled with matter; that his life muſt be in danger; and that he muſt be carved and ſeamed by the diſeaſe, to ſhew what has happened.

People who underſtand Small Pox inoculations know the abſurdity of all this. They know that a patient may have the Small Pox without the eruptions ever poſſeſſing matter, or remaining the ordinary time, and even without any eruptions at all; other variolous circumſtances having taken place in the ſyſtem. This was the caſe in one of the young ladies inoculated by Mr. Richardſon, mentioned in No. XIV. in the Appendix to my Treatiſe; and this frequently happens in the courſe of inoculation, when the preparatory proceſs has been carried too far, and the ſuſceptibility of the conſtitution too much reduced. But Cow Poxers, from want of practice, muſt be ignorant of this.

It is certain that, among my illuſtrations of the miſchief and failure of the Cow Pox, the children of the Nobility and great families make no ſhew in the hiſtory. The reaſon is obvious. The number of them is ſmall compared to that of the poor who have been contaminated with the Cow Pox; and, as I have before ſaid, they are not, like the poor, expoſed to the effects of every epidemic and contagion. But it cannot rationally be ſuppoſed that the Cow Pox will ſecure a nobleman's child, and not a beggar's.

It is ſaid that there are no inſtances of Dr. Jenner's inoculation failing. The number inoculated by him, I believe, is trifling; inſignificant, when compared to the number inoculated by Mr. Wachſel. I certainly have not ſeen any perſon, inoculated for the Cow Pox by Dr. Jenner, in the Small Pox afterwards; but I have ſeen many, who were inoculated at the Central Houſe Inſtitution, of which Dr. Jenner is one of the Vice Preſidents.

We have proved failures on every other Cow Pox Inoculator; and of Mr.

* See his dilemma recorded in the Gentleman's Magazine for the laſt month, p. 809.

Mr. Wachſel's inoculation, more than of any other perſon's. The reaſon is, that he has inoculated more than all the reſt put together.

But let us ſuppoſe that Dr. Jenner has a peculiar method of inoculation; that he underſtands it better than others; and that he will inſure ſecurity to all he himſelf inoculates. There is then nothing farther neceſſary to be done, but that the Legiſlature ſhould paſs a law to make it puniſhable for any other perſon than Dr. Jenner to inoculate for the Cow Pox. This would be bringing the matter to an iſſue at once. The lives of our fellow creatures have been cruelly ſported with; which ſhould no longer be ſuffered. Nor ſhould an adequate reward be withheld from Dr. Jenner, if his diſcovery has been brought into diſgrace through the ignorance of others.

As Cow Pox Inoculation now ſtands, it is confeſſed by every reaſoning perſon, that it does not ſecure the human conſtitution againſt the infection of the Small Pox.

After what has happened, and is known to every medical perſon in this Metropolis, will any man but a madman ſay it does?

You who have ſo long practiſed in the Variolous field, and witneſſed the advantages of the true Inoculation, have ſeen the fallacy of Cow Pox Inoculation. You, I underſtand, gave it a fair trial; detected it, and renounced it. Would to God, that every man had done the ſame.

Dr. Adams, of the Small Pox Hoſpital has *anſwered* "ALL OBJECTIONS MADE AGAINST THE COW POX."

I take the liberty to aſk the Doctor, whether Elizabeth Harns, a young woman who had the Cow Pox two years ago, did not die of the Confluent Small Pox in the Small Pox Hoſpital, on the 7th of the laſt month?

I wiſh alſo to aſk Dr. Pearſon, whether John Adams, at Nine Elms, Vauxhall, did not die of the Confluent Small Pox on the 3d of June laſt, who had the Cow Pox eight years before?

I know Dr. Pearſon is a gentleman and a ſcholar, and above evaſion; and though he did not ſee this man until he was dead, and conſequently could not obtain any account from him concerning the Cow Pox, he will believe me, when I aſſure him, that Mr. Charles Alderman, of Batterſea, ſurgeon, and myſelf, often ſaw him and his family; and we had a correct and ſatisfactory account from him and his ſiſter of his having had the diſtemper when he was a milker at Mr. Cox's dairy, at Long Doule, in Glouceſterſhire; and in ſo ſevere a manner, that he was attended for a conſiderable time by Mr. Taylor, a ſurgeon at Graſton. The poor man told Mr. Alderman and me, that Mr. Taylor, to conſole him for his ſufferings in the Cow Pox, ſaid that he never would have the Small Pox; and that he thought himſelf ſecure, having been frequently where it was, and particularly with both his ſiſters children, when they had the Small Pox.

Within the laſt week, or ten days, I have been informed of nearly fifty caſes of Small Pox after Cow Pox. I ſaw yeſterday morning five people in the Small Pox, who have had the Cow Pox.

Prudence Barrell, No. 2, Beaumont Place, Tottenham Court Road*; Catherine Daking, No. 3, Phillips's Gardens, Tottenham Court Road†; Mary Ann White, No. 71, Red Lion Street, Holbourn, and Elizabeth White, her ſiſter‡; and, to add a melancholy inſtance to the catalogue, Elizabeth Mazoyer, daughter of Mr. Mazoyer, No. 81, Graſton Street, Soho, who is now, at the time I am writing, dying in the Confluent Small Pox. She is five years of age. About three years ago ſhe had the Cow Pox, inoculated by Mr. Wachſel at the Small Pox Hoſpital; and on that horrid ſecurity her unhappy parents fatally relied. The learned and experienced phyſician, Dr. Combe, who informed me of the caſe, with many others, ſaw this child as well as myſelf; and a more ſhocking object was never beheld by any of us. I am, ſir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

B. MOSELEY.

Mr. URBAN, 13, *Queen-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, Oct. 2.*

IN your laſt, p. 805, you have inſerted a letter addreſſed to *Benjamin Moſeley, eſq. M. D.* ſigned *Joſeph Roberts,*

* Inoculated for the Cow Pox by Mr. Wachſel, when ſhe was ſix months old; ſhe is now five years and a half old.

† Inoculated for the Cow Pox by Mr. Ring, man-midwife in Swallow-ſtreet.

‡ Both inoculated for the Cow Pox by Mr. Wachſel. Mary-Ann in May 1799; ſhe is now ſeven years old. Elizabeth when four months old; ſhe is now four years and a half old.

berts, which, referring to a publication of mine, contains ſome ſtrictures injurious to my moral character, as it calls in queſtion my veracity in the ſtatement I gave of ſome enquiries, made in conjunction with other friends, into the authenticity of certain repreſentations which Dr. Moſeley publiſhed in his account of Variolous Infection after Vaccine Inoculation.

When you inſerted a letter which in direct terms aſſerts that I have been guilty of *cool phlegmatic miſrepreſentation*, you ought to have preſented to your readers the paſſages in my pamphlet upon which the charge is founded. As it is now impoſſible that the paſſages can appear in the ſame Number of your Magazine with the angry attack upon me, I requeſt that they may be inſerted in the next. Your readers will then ſee upon what information I publiſhed my ſtatements, and will be able to judge, whether I have deſerved the very groſs inſinuations with which Mr. Roberts has taken upon him to undermine my reputation for Accuracy and Integrity.

Your readers probably know, that Dr. Moſeley has been very aſſiduous in his endeavours to overſet the practice of Vaccine Inoculation. He has, therefore, publiſhed a number of caſes, which, he contends, are ſufficient to induce the public at large to abandon Vaccination altogether; among others are the two following:

"Richard Curling, aged nearly ſix years, ſon of Mr. Curling, No. 18, George-ſtreet, Portland-chapel, had the Cow Pox in May 1800; inoculated by Mr. Ring, Apothecary, in Swallow-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare. Nine months after he had the Small Pox in the natural way, he had ulcerations about his body, and was otherwiſe much diſordered after the Cow Pox*."

"Mr. William Englefield, of the Aſſembly Houſe, in Kentiſh Town, had two children, one aged eleven months, the other nearly two years, inoculated with the Cow Pox in January 1805, by Mr. Sandys, an Apothecary in the neighbourhood. They had the diſtemper in the uſual way. Theſe children, previous to their inoculation, were healthy, and free from any eruptions. Soon after their inoculation, the elder ſon, William, broke out in violent ulcerations, and died in a miſerable condition. The younger ſon, John, nearly experienced the ſame fate; but was ſaved by the judicious treatment of Dr. Rowley†."

* Moſeley's Treatiſe on the Cow-Pox, p. 226. † Ibid. p. 135.

On theſe caſes I thought it my duty to animadvert in "*Obſervations on ſome late Attempts to depreciate the Value and Efficacy of Vaccine Inoculation*," for I had received a very different account of the caſes from Mrs. Curling, and Mr. Sandys.

I accordingly ſtated, that I had called on Mrs. Curling, accompanied by Mr. Henning, Surgeon, of Newman-ſtreet, and that ſhe had given us the following ſtatement:

"That the boy was inoculated for the Cow Pox by Mr. Ring; that ſome months after, the exact time ſhe cannot recollect, he had what *ſhe* thought was the Small Pox. That ſhe ſhewed the child while under the eruption to Mr. Leighton, Surgeon, of Welbeck-ſtreet, and Mr. Draper, Apothecary, of Bulſtrode-ſtreet, Mary-lebone; who both declared that the eruption was the *Chicken Pox*; that they both ſaw it when it was at or near the height; that Dr. Moſeley did not ſee the child during the time of the eruption, nor did any other medical man except thoſe above-mentioned; that a gentleman, who ſhe ſuppoſes was Dr. Moſeley, came to her about two or three months ago, and enquired if her child had not had the Small Pox after Vaccination, to which ſhe replied, ſhe thought he had; and Dr. Moſeley, *without making any enquiry into particulars*, ſaid, "there was no doubt about it." She farther ſaid, that the eruption continued out only a few days; *ſhe is poſitive not a week*; and ſhe believes the eruption was dried away at the end of five days at the fartheſt*."

This was the ſubſtance of what Mrs. Curling *deliberately told* to Mr. Henning and myſelf. If Mrs. Curling varied in the account which ſhe gave to other perſons, if ſhe told us what was not true, I know not upon what grounds Mr. Roberts ventures to ſay that *my* aſſertion is falſe; the aſſertion above referred to was clearly not *mine*, it was *Mrs. Curling's*. I only profeſſed to publiſh the account which ſhe gave; and I do again declare, that ſhe ſaid poſitively, "that *no other medical practitioner* except Mr. Leighton and Mr. Draper ſaw the child during the eruption;" and that ſhe as poſitively ſtated to us that "the eruption continued out only a few days, *ſhe was poſitive not a week*; and ſhe believed that it had dried away at the end of five days at the fartheſt."

* Obſervations on ſome late Attempts, &c. p. 28.

Why

Why Mrs. Curling, who evidently wiſhed to prove that her child had the Small Pox after Vaccination, ſhould conceal from us the circumſtance of her having firſt ſhewn him, to a Practitioner of *ſo much conſequence and experience*, as Mr. Roberts, is moſt unaccountable; and equally unaccountable that ſhe ſhould ſay ſhe formed the opinion upon her own judgment, when ſhe might have informed us, that her opinion was confirmed by *ſuch high authority*. Yet, however unaccountable, it is *certain that nothing of this kind was mentioned*.

It cannot be denied, that from Mrs. Curling's ſtatement I was juſtified in ſaying that this eruption was not the Small Pox; but I did not rely upon this ſtatement only; my opinion was confirmed from the circumſtance of the marks left on the breaſt of the boy.

It is not unlikely, that the Chicken Pox, which is very apt to be full upon the cheſt, and not in the face, ſhould leave marks on the breaſt; but it is not at all likely, that the Small Pox ſhould be ſufficiently ſevere to leave marks upon the breaſt, and to leave the face and limbs, which are conſtantly the chief ſeats of Variola, unmarked.

Reſpecting Englefield's child, what I have publiſhed from the ſtatement of Mr. Sandys, is as follows:

"I am authoriſed by Mr. Sandys, to contradict the report. He ſtated to me expreſsly, that the elder child as well as his brother, recovered perfectly from the Vaccination; that a ſlight eruption on the ſkin, altogether diſtinct from and independent of the Cow Pox, afterwards appeared, but that there was nothing at all uncommon or alarming in this eruption; that about three months after being vaccinated, the eldeſt ſon was attacked with a Peripneumony, of which he died*."

This information I received from Mr. Sandys, in the preſence of Mr. Seares, of Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, and of another gentleman, a friend of Mr. Sandys, with whom I am unacquainted. I had no reaſon to think that Mr. Sandys wiſhed to give me falſe information; nor ſhall I be the more induced to believe, by the authority of Mr. Roberts, that this information was falſe. Had Mr. Sandys thought fit, he might, without any breach of good manners, have declined giving to a perfect ſtranger any information at all; but what end could it poſſibly anſwer to him to give a falſe account? At my requeſt he obligingly imparted to me the circumſtances as I have related them; they bear the ſtamp of truth in every particular; and neither the aſſeverations of Mr. Engleſield, nor of this Mr. Roberts, will induce me to think that Mr. Sandys's ſtatement was incorrect.

Your readers, Mr. Urban, will now have an opportunity of judging between Mr. Roberts and myſelf. Mr. Henning, and Mr. Seares, to whom I appeal for the truth of what I have written, are well known to be men of ſtrict honour and integrity. I have no heſitation to let the truth or falſehood of what I have publiſhed, reſt upon their teſtimony. If what I have called upon them to witneſs be falſe, I am content to be branded as a violator of the truth; but, I dare believe my character is too firmly eſtabliſhed to be injured by the petulant attacks or the malevolent inſinuations of Mr. Joſeph Roberts.

I have no doubt, Mr. Urban, that you will willingly give inſertion to this defence, which I have thought it my duty to make when my character for veracity has been ſo publicly traduced. I have no wiſh to enter into any altercation with Mr. Roberts. My intention, in this paper, is merely to vindicate myſelf from an unprovoked and illiberal attack, as my deſire in the pamphlet alluded to, was to aſcertain the reality of facts, on which alone can depend the determination of the very important queſtion reſpecting the value of the Jennerian Diſcovery.

Yours, &c. SAMUEL MERRIMAN.

P. S. *Oct.* 3. I have this morning called again upon Mrs. Curling, in company with Mr. Bradley, of John-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare. In his and my preſence, Mrs. Curling affirmed, that Mr. Roberts *did not ſee* her child during the eruption, nor till many months after it was over; and this aſſertion, ſhe told us, ſhe had lately made to Mr. Roberts himſelf; ſo that he cannot even plead ignorance or forgetfulneſs, to excuſe him for the indecent and unwarrantable ſtur, which he has attempted to caſt upon my fair fame. What epithet ſuch conduct deſerves, I ſhould be ſorry to inſert in a Magazine appropriated to the peruſal of *gentlemen*.

S. M.

Mr.

* Obſervations, &c. p. 24.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 7.

As there is a very great difference in the opinions of medical men, whether the Cow Pox be a perfect preventative of the Small Pox; it is absolutely necessary to enquire for farther information on this important subject; and it is requested that some observing cow-keeper or milk maid will inform the publick whether the Cow ever hath the pox more than once? or whether those who milk them take the infection a second time?

A Constant Reader.

Mr. Urban, *October* 9.

I doubt not but you are so desirous of promoting the cause of *truth*, that you will readily insert in your Magazine whatever has that, and that alone, for its object; without farther preface then I beg to inform your readers, that in a pamphlet written by Dr. Rowley, against the Cow Pox—he says, the College of Physicians did not countenance Vaccination. His words are, "To the immortal honour of our Royal College of Physicians in London, they did not countenance Vaccination; that learned corporate body had too much discernment and good sense to precipitately commit themselves to future animadversions through want of sagacity and foresight."

Now, Mr. Urban, what is the fact? The Royal College of Physicians, being applied to by a Committee of the House of Commons for their opinion on the subject, directed their President to return the following letter:

"Sir, *College of Physicians, April* 18, 1802.

"I have laid before the College the letter which I have had the honour to receive from you a few days ago; and am directed by them to answer, that the extreme mildness of the symptoms generally attendant on Vaccine Inoculation is such, that as well from *their individual experience*, as from the evidence of others in favour of the practice, *they believe it perfectly safe*, when properly conducted, and *highly deserving the encouragement of the publick*, on account of the ultimate great advantage expected from it, which can only be fully established by the extended and successful experience of many years.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
T. Gisborne."

This letter of that highly respectable and learned body shews clearly, contrary to Dr. Rowley's assertion, that both *individually* and in their *corporate capacity* they *countenanced the practice*, and we may infer that they continue to countenance and recommend it; for if they had seen reason after an interval of nearly four years to think otherwise concerning it, there can be no question but they would have taken the necessary means of publishing to the world the alteration of their opinion, and the reasons for such alteration. I. T.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 14.

I should be much obliged to any of your Correspondents, who would inform me when Mr. *Henry Porter*, of Birmingham, died. He was the first husband of *Elizabeth Jarvis (antiquâ* Jarvisiorum *gente* Peatlingæ *apud* Leicestrenses *orta)*, afterwards (1736) wife to Dr. Johnson; and also when Mr. *Jarvis* died, at whose house in Birmingham Dr. Johnson was resident in 1734, and whether he was brother to Mrs. Porter.—A son of Mr. Porter, who died either in 1782 or 1783, was a Captain in the Royal Navy; and left (according to Mr. Boswell) 10,000*l.* to his only sister, *Lucy Porter* of Lichfield. If any epitaphs are remaining, either for Mr. Henry Porter, his son the Captain, the daughter Lucy, or for Mr. Jarvis, the communication would be thankfully received.

Allow me farther to ask for the full Titles and Dates of the following tracts, published in the 17th century by *John St. Nicholas*, a celebrated Puritan Divine:

1. A Translation (by the Order of Parliament) of Dr. Ames's "Medulla S. Theologiæ ex S. Literis exarata."
2. "The Widow's Mite."
3. "An Help to Beginners in the Faith."

His "History of Baptism, 1697," I have seen, which makes me more desirous of seeing the others.

He was resident from about 1630 to 1660 at *Knoll*, near Solihull. If any correspondent in that neighbourhood would have the goodness to furnish the particulars of his personal history, or extracts relative to his family from the Knoll Register, it would be a great favour. Dugdale preserves an epitaph on Elizabeth St. Nicholas, the first wife of Thomas, brother to the above-mentioned John.

Yours, &c. Peatlingensis.

Mr.

Gent. Mag. Oct. 1805. Pl. II. p. 905.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

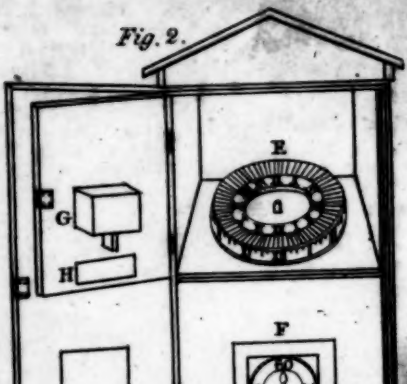

Fig. 3.

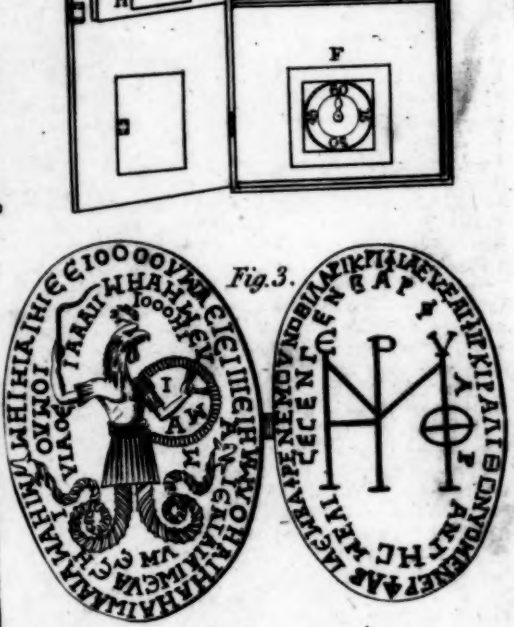

Fig. 4.

Account of an Instrument called A WATCHMAN'S NOCTUARY.

THE great defect in one material branch of our Police, that of the *Night-watching*, is too evident to need any proof beyond common observation. Every day furnishes some instance of the inefficacy of the present system, by the depredations which have been committed through the night, or the fatal accidents which occur from a neglect of giving families timely warning in cases of sudden fires. But, serious and important as is this defect, and much as it requires to be corrected, no adequate means have been hitherto employed to remedy an evil so generally felt and complained of. This consideration weighing with a respectable Magistrate, led him to enquire whether some mode might not be devised whereby to ascertain the regularity or failure of a watchman's duty, and therefrom to apply a remedy for any omission that should be discovered in it. The result of his enquiry has produced an instrument which will completely answer the purpose of preventing watchmen from neglecting their duty, or detecting them when it so happens. This instrument he calls a *Watchman's Nocturary*, or *Labourer's Regulator*; and this latter name he gives it, because it is also applicable to the purpose of proving the regularity with which any number of men attend to their times of labour.

The invention consists principally of a large horizontal wheel, which is moved regularly round, every twelve hours, by clock-work. The upper side of this wheel is divided by two circles, one within the other (see *Plate II. fig.* 2.); the outer one, or periphery, having the hours and quarters marked on it, which may be called the lateral dial; the inner circle having also a dial, which may be called the vertical one. The space between these circles or dials is divided into cells, each cell corresponding with a quarter or half-hour of the different hours marked on the dials; and, if thought proper, the cells might be so multiplied as that each would correspond within a period of five minutes. Such is the upper side of the horizontal wheel, which may be made of copper or tin, or of various other materials, and is of the diameter of nine inches. The under side of the same has a brass wheel with teeth, of the diameter of three inches and a quarter, fixed to its central part; the teeth of which, letting in with those of a smaller wheel or pinion, of course give movement to the large horizontal wheel (of which it forms a part) by the motion it receives from the pinion. This pinion being set in motion by the common clock-work and a weight or spring, the revolution of the horizontal wheel is completed once in twelve hours, and thus, regularly going round, will at all times show the time of day or night. As it moves round, it carries the cells above-mentioned under a kind of chink, just large enough to receive a token of about the size of a farthing. This chink sinks down from an external brass box, which is sufficiently large to admit a man's fingers to drop in the token by an external aperture or mouth of the chink, the token being directed perpendicularly through this chink into such cell as is immediately under it, and which must correspond with the time of night or day. The head of the case of the machine has double doors in front; the outward door covers the whole face together, leaving a space sufficient above the horizontal wheel for examining the tokens and taking them from the cells, or for removing the wheel when necessary. A smaller door opens in this large one upon the brass box above-mentioned, the opening of which belongs solely to the watchman, or such other persons who may be required to use the same, for the purpose of seeing the time and dropping his tokens, a minute dial also being placed under the hour-index. If it be found more convenient, a common dial-plate, to show the hours and minutes, may be placed instead of the minute-dial. The great outer door first mentioned, is to be opened only by the inspector or examiner of the tokens, and ought to be well secured; but, for greater safety, both against thieves and weather, there is an inside door, in which the brass box above-mentioned is fixed; and this inner door being open, throws into view the horizontal wheel, for the purpose before-mentioned. For fixing the pendulum, weights, &c. in the middle of the case, the door may be in front, as in a common clock-case, or in the back or side, as most convenient. It may be observed, that the machine is

fixed to a board, which is dove-tailed into the bottom of the head of the case; and that the head of the time-piece is let into another board under the great wheel, whereby it is kept perfectly steady, so as to withstand almost any shock it might receive.

The advantages to be derived from this time-piece are various and striking; but to mention only some of the principal: It appears then, that by placing one of these machines at each extreme of a watchman's round, and obliging him, as he passes the machine, to drop a token (which might be numbered, and his name stamped upon it) every half hour, quarter, or half quarter, as the vigilance of the place shall require, you will find the test of the man's duty and diligence according to the time he has been employed: no trick or contrivance on his part can counteract the movement of the horizontal wheel, over which he has no command; and each cell, as it passes under the chink or drop, is a kind of speaking witness of his diligence and fidelity in going his round, and will answer the next morning to the exact times he either was or ought to have been there. The same machine will answer in Custom-houses, warehouses, banking-houses, manufactories, bleaching-grounds, wharfs, and every place where watching, to be useful, must be exact; even centinels on military duty might be required to leave tokens often, as memorials of their vigilance. It often happens that the Excise requires great exactness as to time in the duty of their officers, particularly in their visits to distillers, maltsters, brewers, &c.; one of these machines placed at such houses would indicate to five minutes, at what time the officers had been there; and no fraud could be practised. Another use may be derived from it by farmers, manufacturers, ship-carpenters, and others, who employ many labourers, by ascertaining at what hours in the morning, evening, &c. their men come to and leave their work.

But there is a farther advantage to be expected from the use of these machines, if they become generally adopted; the security they may afford against destruction, in cases of fire suddenly breaking out at night. Too often has it happened that, for want of a timely alarm being given at the house where a fire has begun, the miserable family have been surrounded by the flames, and perished; whereas, had the watchman been vigilant and in his duty, he might have roused them, and snatched them from the danger. This machine then serves the purpose of keeping the watchman always awake, and ready to warn and assist those who may have the misfortune to be in such a perilous situation.

In full confidence of its utility, when fairly tried, and relying on a candid interpretation of his motives, the Inventor (having obtained the usual Patent for securing to himself the right of making and selling the instrument) now submits it to the judgment of the publick, under the assurance of its receiving that encouragement which it shall be found to merit.

*** Two of the machines are now in use at Christ's Hospital, where they are found effectually to answer their design.

Explanation of the Plate.

Fig. 1. represents the machine as ready for the watchman's use; the small doors opened by himself.

A. the brass box, in which is a small aperture or chink for the tokens to pass.

B. that aperture, just large enough to admit the tokens freely.

C. an opening covered with glass, shewing part of the horizontal wheel for the watchman to know the time.

D. a minute-dial, to determine the time more accurately.

Fig. 2. shews the machine open for inspection.

E. the upper side of the horizontal wheel, with the receiving cells between the two hour-circles.

F. the minute-dial, as in *fig.* 1.

G. the back part of the brass box, through which the tokens pass, and which, when the door is shut, projects over part of the horizontal wheel.

H. the opening of glass that appears before the edge of the wheel, as at C. *fig.* 1.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 27.

THE annexed drawing, *fig.* 3, is from an antique stone, on which the figures are sunk in.

Jupiter Serapis, a deity worshiped by the Egyptians in different forms. The head represents an Eagle*, under which figure he was worshiped as Osiris; his lower extremities representing the serpent or snake of Escu-

* Rather a Cock's head, wattled lapius, Edit.

lapius*, under whoſe form he was alſo worſhiped. His left hand holds a ſhield in form of an Iris, perhaps, to denote the annual irrigation of the Nile. The right has a flaming torch by which he puniſhed. It ſeems to have the breaſts of a woman, which repreſents Iris and Fecundity. The inſcription ſurrounding it, and on the reverſe, contains many antient characters, perhaps Coptic. It is engraved on that ſpecies of Jaſper called Blood-ſtone, and was got in Egypt.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln, Sept.* 3.

THE incloſed (*fig.* 4.) is a drawing of a ſilver Ring, which was found a few days ago about a foot under ground, at Somerton Caſtle. The outward rim has a ridge, on each ſide of which is an inſcription in very old characters, which are copied as minutely as they could be. It ſeems to have been a wedding-ring, with a poeſy, very common in former times. But what the poeſy or legend is, perhaps ſome of your ingenious correſpondents may be able to tell us. I read it as follows:

✠ *I love you my ſweet dear heart*

✠ *Go* ✠ *I pray you pleas my love,*

Mr. URBAN, *Tilſhead, Wilts, Sept.* 6.

IT was in compliance with the ſolicitation of a gentleman who, at that time, deſigned to publiſh a work relative to the curioſities of Wiltſhire, that I drew up the following memoir, deſcribing the remarkable manner in which a Buſtard was taken on Tilſhead Downs, and alſo ſome of the phyſical properties of that noble bird.

A man about four o'clock in the morning, on ſome day in June 1801, was coming from Tinhead to Tilſhead. When at or near a place called Aſkings Penning, one mile from the village of Tilſhead, he ſaw over his head, about ſixty yards high, a large bird, which afterwards proved to be a Buſtard. The man had ſcarcely ever heard of a bird of that kind. He had not proceeded far before it lighted on the ground immediately before the horſe, which it indicated an inclination to attack, and, in fact, very ſoon began the onſet. The man alighted, and getting hold of the bird endeavoured to ſecure it, and after ſtruggling with it nearly an hour ſucceeded, and brought it to Mr. J. Bartley of Tilſhead, to whoſe houſe he was coming. The man, thinking it of little value, offered it to Mr. Bartley as a preſent; but as ſuch he refuſed to accept it, and after ſome importunity prevailed on the man to take for it a ſum which he received with ſome degree of reluctance.

During the firſt week that Mr. Bartley had this bird in his poſſeſſion, it was not known to eat any thing; but at length it became very tame, and would at laſt receive its food from the hands of its patron, but ſtill continued ſhy in the preſence of ſtrangers. Its principal food was birds, which it ſwallowed whole in the feathers with a great deal of avidity. The flowers of charlock and the leaves of rape formed alſo parts of its food. Mice it would likewiſe eat, and in fact almoſt any other animal ſubſtance. The food in paſſing into the ſtomach was obſerved to go round the back part of the neck.

Mr. Bartley is of opinion that the idea of the Buſtard's drinking is erroneous; in ſupport of which, he ſays, that during the time the above-mentioned Buſtard was in his poſſeſſion, which was from June till Auguſt following, it had not a drop of water given it, after two or three weeks at firſt, nor was it even then obſerved to drink. This he conſiders as an irrefragable proof that the generally-received opinion that Buſtards drink like other birds is falſe. Their feet are not like thoſe of other birds;—they have but three claws on each foot.

This bird was eſtimated to weigh upwards of twenty pounds, and to meaſure from the extremities of its wings, when extended, about five feet, and in height about three feet and a half. Its plumage was extremely beautiful, and by its gait, which was very majeſtic, a ſpectator would be led to ſuppoſe that it was ſenſible of its own ſuperiority over others of the feathered tribe. In Auguſt 1801, Mr. Bartley ſold this noble bird to Lord Temple for the ſum of thirty-one guineas.

The Buſtard inhabits the extenſive downs of Salisbury plain, but its race is now almoſt extirpated. It is thought that

* Although we know Eſculapius was born at Epidaurus in Greece, yet the Egyptians had an Eſculapius, from whence, as from many other deities, the Grecians derived their names.

that not more than two or three are now remaining.

Some time in the laſt Summer (1801), while this bird was in Mr. Bartley's poſſeſſion, a neſt, ſuppoſed to belong to this bird, or at leaſt to its mate (for Mr. Bartley's was judged to be a male) was found in a wheat-field on Market Lavington down. It contained two eggs (they ſometimes, though very ſeldom, lay three) about the ſize of thoſe of a gooſe, of a pale olive brown, with ſmall ſpots of a darker hue. The neſt was made on the ground (by ſcratching a hole in the earth) and lined with a little graſs. The eggs were rotten, having probably undergone a period of incubation.

An inſtance of a Buſtard attacking a human being, or even a brute animal, of any ſize, was, I believe, never before heard of; and the occurrence of *two* inſtances of this kind ſo nearly together, may be conſidered very remarkable. About a fortnight ſubſequent to the taking of Mr. Bartley's Buſtard, Mr. Grant, a farmer at Tilſhead, returning from Warminſter market, was, near Tilſhead-lodge, ſomething more than half a mile from the village, attacked in a ſimilar manner by, it is ſuppoſed, the mate of the ſame bird. Mr. Grant's horſe, being rather high mettled, took fright, became unmanageable, and ran off; and, conſequently, Mr. Grant was compelled to relinquiſh his deſign of endeavouring to take the bird. RD. TUCKER.

Mr. URBAN, *Dudley, Sept.* 19.

HOWEVER I might feel gratified by the flattering account of my addreſs to the Royal Jennerian Society, which you were pleaſed to inſert in the Magazine for laſt June, p. 525, I alſo felt conſcious that my feeble efforts to promote the great cauſe of Vaccination in this neighbourhood were very much over-rated; and that merit was not ſufficiently aſcribed to whom it was due. Small, indeed, is the worth of thoſe efforts, in *recommendation* of the ſalutary practice, compared with the more efficacious zeal of ſome of the medical gentlemen in this place, who *imparted* the diſtinguiſhed bleſſing; eſpecially the generous zeal of one, whom (in my Addreſs) I juſtly ſtyled "an ingenious ornament of his profeſſion;" who, in the ſhort ſpace of three weeks, vaccinated (*gratis*) nearly 3000 perſons.

Although by no means deſirous himſelf that the publick ſhould know to whom it is thus largely indebted, I conceived it to be an act of common juſtice to *inform* the publick, that the gentleman who had ſo liberally and ſo humanely devoted his time and talents to the ſervice of his fellow-creatures, is Mr. T. WAINWRIGHT*.

To diſcharge this equitable debt, through the medium of Mr. Addington, I requeſted, in July laſt, an inſertion of the fact in your widely-circulating Magazine for that month; that the knowledge of ſuch fact might be poſſeſſed by the publick as early as poſſible. To accompliſh this motive, by affording the preſent brief teſtimony a place in your Magazine, you will much oblige,

Yours, &c. L. BOOKER.

Mr. URBAN, *October* 4.

IN reading the latter part of the ſeventh chapter of the Romans, it appeared to me that there was a diſlocation of the text, and that the latter part of the laſt verſe ought to be connected immediately with verſe the 23d, as follows:

Ver. 23. But I ſee another law in my members warring againſt the law of my Mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of Sin which is in my members.

Ver. 25. Latter part:

. . . . . So then (or inſomuch that, or therefore) I myſelf with the mind ſerve the law of God, but with the fleſh the law of Sin.

Ver. 24. O wretched man that I am, who ſhall deliver me from the body of this death.

Ver. 25. Firſt part:

I thank God (who delivers me, *Macknight*) through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord.

Yours, &c. X.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 19.

AMONG the various abſurdities with which modern times and modern manners abound, there is no one which ſeems to threaten more evil conſequences to ſociety, than the mania for *juvenile* (I had almoſt ſaid *infantine*) performances, which has for ſome time prevailed, and ſeems to have

* In ſtrict propriety, his highly-reſpectable Father ſhould be included in this merited eulogium, who has alſo powerfully promoted Vaccine Inoculation throughout the whole range of his extenſive practice.

been

been introduced in consequence of the success of that extraordinary genius master Betty. The impropriety of conduct in the managers, who so lavishly rewarded his talents and exertions to the prejudice of old and experienced performers, has had the effect of filling the head of many a fond parent with notions of the theatrical abilities of his child, and with hopes that they will contribute (like master Betty's) to the filling of his father's coffers; and hence it follows, that, instead of reading Cæsar's Commentaries, and studying Euclid's Elements, the youths are reading Shakspeare's Plays, and studying Home's Douglas: and, as if it were not a sufficient evil to introduce thus early into a life of dissipation the youth of one sex, girls must also become rivals of Mrs. Siddons and Mrs. Jordan; and the pleasing modesty and blushing timidity which characterises the female's tender years, be exchanged for the masculine effrontery of a stage heroine.

That this is not an exaggerated statement, I need only refer to a recent Play-bill, which announced the Tragedy of Douglas at the Hay-market Theatre, to be performed by *young Ladies and Gentlemen, from the age of* 10 *to* 15, *Pupils of various Boarding Schools*, at one of which they had performed this Play with great applause.

Now, Mr. Urban, it is much to be wished, that the Managers of the Hay-market Theatre, when they issued this very extraordinary Play-bill, had favoured the publick with the names of the masters and governesses of the different schools at which these young *Roscii* and *Roscias* have been thus wonderfully accomplished for the Stage; together with the terms of instruction at these seminaries, that no parent may be at a loss where to apply, and secure for his child so desirable a situation; as it will, no doubt, ere long (if it is not already), become a very difficult matter to obtain an admission into one of these *Academiæ Theatricæ*.

But, to be serious:—among the many schemes set on foot by Voltaire, Condorcet, D'Alembert, and that host of wretches who combined to destroy Christianity, and to diffuse misery over civilized society, there was no one which shewed so accurate a knowledge of the best method to accomplish their infernal purposes, as that of corrupting and rendering dissolute the female sex. Conscious of their influence over mankind, these conspirators against the peace of the world founded their strongest hopes of success on the contamination of the female mind; and can any means operate more speedily to such an end, than the introduction of young girls into the Theatre at an early age? Adieu to all decorum of behaviour, to all purity of mind! no longer will submission to parents and teachers be in the least regarded, when the child is, in her own imagination, a perfect Heroine. The least unpleasant consequences to be apprehended from such an introduction into life, is the elopement of this unfortunate pupil of Thespis, with some wild stage-struck apprentice.

It would encroach too much, Mr. Urban, upon the limits of your Magazine, were I to take a review of the very many pernicious consequences which threaten society from this new system of education; but, should you think this letter worth insertion, I shall very probably resume the subject, if it is not taken up by some of your correspondents more qualified for the task than, Yours, &c. CAITO.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 18.

I CANNOT help relating to you a circumstance, singular, but which, I am told by a respectable person, actually happened in the neighbourhood of Manea, in the Isle of Ely.

The wife of a large farmer was walking near their farm, and espied a man at a distance leaning on his stick for some time as if watching something. When she came up to him, she asked him (an old man) what was the matter? "Matter!" says he, "I am observing a battle!" "A battle!" said she, surprised; "what battle?" "Between a snake and toad," says he; "they have been engaged this hour or more, and they are at it yet." And she says she observed the snake driving at the toad, which again made at the snake; and so they continued for the time they were there. Next morning the parties made it their business, so much was their curiosity excited, to attend the field of battle, when they found both dead; the toad being wrapped up in the foldings of the snake; the snake probably having squeezed it to death, partly, perhaps, dying of its wounds; and the snake, probably, dead from the infusion of poison at the orifice under the belly;

or you may account for it which way you please. This the good lady, who was an eye-witness, avers to be a fact.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 24.

IN a former letter, p. 795, I troubled you with an attempt to explain some verses inserted in Doctor Miller's History of Doncaster, p. 282, from a chimney-piece, formerly at Edlington Hall. Permit me now to add a few observations on the Doctor's Work.

P. 284. He gives us a copy of a Latin Inscription on an altar monument erected by Robert Molesworth, esq. for a favourite greyhound, in the wood at Edlington. The inscription terminates with "R.M.F.C.1714;" to which the Doctor adds, "i. e. *Molesworth fieri curavit* 1714?"

P. 286. He gives us a copy of a monumental inscription at Hooton-Pagnell, in which is the following passage:

"Hic mortales deposuit exuvias D'ni Joh. Stanhop de Melwood Park, in insula Axholm, *equis auriat*:"

(*Equi is aurati*, I presume) which he thus translates on the following page:

"Here lie deposited the mortal remains of *Lord* John Stanhop, of Melwood park, in the isle of Axholm, knight, *and bart.!?*"

P. 215. He has given us a drawing of a "curious piece of antiquity," found about the year 1783, over the door way of the church porch at Loversall, "with an *Arabick* inscription," which, by a droll piece of ingenuity, he has turned upside downwards, and then finds the inscription to be "Yebo eht drol;" which (reading the words from the left hand to the right, and the letters of each word from the right hand to the left) he discovers to be "Obey the Lord." The three letters in the centre of the Inscription, when taken the right way upwards, are clearly *the* and need no explanation; and such of the other letters as are decypherable, from the imperfect state in which they are given, are evidently of that alphabet which the late Mr. Astle, in the plate facing p. 146 of his Origin and Progress of Writing, describes as modern Gothick.

P. 821. The Doctor, speaking of the church of Thribergh, says,

"On the South side of the chancel is a monument with the following inscription:

"Here lies the body of
Sir Samuel Reresby, bart.
who was Governor of York in the year 1688.
He died the 16th day of August 1748,
aged 69."

To this he subjoins the following note:

"There seems to be some *mistake* in the dates of this inscription; according to which, Sir Samuel Reresby could have been only nine years of age, when he was Governor of York."

In the last article the Doctor is very ingenious. He first commits a blunder, and then throws the blame of it upon the monument. The inscription, as I found it on the 4th of September 1795, was as follows:

Here lies the body of Sir Leonard Reresby, Baronet; youngest son of Sir John Reresby, bart. who was Governor of York, in the year 1688. He died 16th day of August 1748, aged 69 years.

When I copied this inscription, there was no memorial in the church of Thribergh for a Sir *Samuel* Reresby. Was there ever such a person as Sir Samuel Reresby, Baronet?

Sir John Reresby, the Governor of York, died the 12th of May, 1689, as appears by his monument at Thribergh.

P. 339. From what the Doctor says of Great Houghton, one would suppose the estate there came from the family of Rich to the family of Rhodes (Rodes). The reverse is the fact.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

House of Industry, Faringdon, Berks, Aug. 30.

Mr. URBAN,

IN a paper, a few weeks since, I observed the following recipe:

Eating the leaves of Bohea Tea is stated to have effected several cures in cases of Dropsy, in the course of a few days. About two large tea-cups full of the tea is infused in a quart of water, and during the day the decoction to be drunk, and the leaves eaten at short intervals.

As I had a pauper in the house at that time, who was *given over* by the visiting surgeon, I ventured the experiment, and to my astonishment found an almost instant relief. I repeated the dose but once; and the woman in the course of a week was able to go out to hay-making, and will begin reaping for me on Monday next, if the weather continues fine. The woman's name

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? See our vol. LXXIV. p. 860 EDIT.

name is Elizabeth Anstis; her age 62.
Yours, &c. T. H. SHRIMPTON, Gov.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 14.

THE duty of an Archdeacon, p. 216, is to assist the Bishop, by visiting the parishes, inspecting the churches, church-yards, and parsonage-houses, enquiring into the state of repair and condition in which the same are kept, the residence of the incumbent, the manner in which the duty is performed, and making proper returns to the Bishop.
Yours, &c. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 21.

YOUR correspondent who enquires after *Rockholt House*, p. 747. will find in Mr. Lysons's Environs of London, III. 102, that it may be traced from 1284 to the families of Compton, ancestor of the Earl of Northampton; Sir Michael Hickes, secretary to Lord Burleigh; Robert Knight, cashier of the South Sea Company, and Sir James Tylney Long, Bart. The Assembly-house, for many years the residence of the Hickes, about one mile South of Wanstead church, was, in 1742, 1743, and 1744, a place of public amusement, for breakfasts and afternoon concerts; and was pulled down in 1757.

In one of the rooms of an Inn at the gate of Wanstead House were, 40 or 50 years ago, a number of portraits of our Kings painted on board, in their robes and crowns, and lines of black-letter under them, said to have been brought from this house, which vulgar tradition called a Palace of Queen Elizabeth, only perhaps because she may have honoured Sir Michael Hickes with a visit at it.

Job's House, Islington, was afterward better known as the *Thatched House Tavern*, and was kept many years by the father of Dr. Hawes, the benevolent Founder of the Royal Humane Society, who was born there.

Phillips's New Wells was a house of public resort, not far from *Sadler's Wells*, to which it was a rival. D. H.

*** To our correspondent enquiring after the family of Jacob Tonson (p. 747), we answer, Mr. Malone's Life of Dryden, prefixed to his edition of his Works, 1800, vol. I. 522—540. He was son of Jacob, barber-surgeon in Holborn, born about 1656, apprenticed to Thomas Basset, bookseller in 1670; and by near 60 years trade, and a successful adventure in the Mississippi Scheme, was able to lay out 30,000*l.* in a purchase, and to die worth near 80,000*l.* He transferred his business, about 1720, to his nephew, who died four months before him at Barnes, Nov. 15, 1735, bequeathing by his will, written by himself, in 27 pages, 34,000*l.* to his three daughters and younger son Samuel, and 50 guineas to his old uncle Jacob, for mourning, and recommends his family to his care. The elder Jacob left three sons, Jacob, Richard, and Samuel; to whom he left his estates in the counties of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, in strict settlement, successively.

Richard lived and died at Water-Oakley, 1772, M. P. for Windsor; and Jacob, who is called by Dr. Johnson "the late amiable Mr. Tonson," died without issue, in 1767; the last commercial name of a family connected with English literature for almost 100 years. He had two sisters, of whom the elder was married to William Baker, esq. an alderman of London, afterward knighted, by whom she was mother to the present representative of the county of Hertford, and several other sons and one daughter, now all dead; and the younger married to Mr. Lempriere, surgeon. EDIT.

THE PROJECTOR. N° XLIX.

THE pens of many of my predecessors have been laudably employed in inveighing the good and evil of Novels, and Novel-reading; but, as the manufacture of Novels is still carried on to a very great extent, it is, I am afraid, to be inferred that these writings have not been followed by all the success they deserve. This, however, as in other matters connected with public instruction, is a cause rather for regret than surprize. Long experience ought to have convinced authors and teachers, that to point out what is hurtful, and to induce people to avoid it, are two very different processes, and rarely effected by the same means.

It will not be expected that any thing new can be advanced on a question so often handled: and, indeed, in all these my lucubrations, I have hinted that my readers are not to expect much of that kind. Yet, perhaps, this very circumstance may recommend the present Projector to the attention of the readers of Novels, since no class of people are more partial to the repetition

of

of the same adventures, the same language, and the same sentiments. I hope, therefore, they will grant to me a little of that indulgence so liberally and constantly extended to the manufacturers of their favourite studies, who would be thrown totally out of bread if their customers were so nice as to reject one Novel merely because it resembled another, or refuse to read what they had often read before.

The chief argument, if I mistake not, in collecting opinions upon the subject in favour of Novel-writing, is, its "tendency to teach proper conduct in the affairs of common life." But, if I may be permitted to differ from the many authorities in which this is advanced, namely, the prefaces to at least five hundred of these publications, I should presume that this argument can affect only such Novels as treat of common life, the number of which is so small that they may be fairly set aside without any injury to the main question. The great majority treat of a kind of life which is so far from being common in any sense of the word, that we may safely aver it is to be found in print, and no where else.

Nor is this the fault of the creators of romantic life; I question, indeed, whether it is even their misfortune, because a Novel founded on common life must be miserably deficient in all those circumstances from which the pleasure of Novel-reading arises. That pleasure I take to consist principally in the reader's being introduced into the acquaintance of a class of personages of superior wealth and rank, of extraordinary virtues and extravagant vices, with whom he is not likely to become familiar in any other way. Common life too abounds so little in adventures, and has so much of the level insipidity of plain sailing, or the flat and humdrum motion of towing, that without very extraordinary aid, and a complete derangement of all its progress, I know not how even a couple of duodecimos could be manufactured from the history of any man that ever existed, and existed, as men in common life do, for no other purpose than to mind his business, provide for his family, and perform the quiet duties of a good Christian and a good subject. We are also to consider, that the most interesting part of every Novel is a detail of distresses; but distresses in common life are so tame and unpicturesque, that, besides their making a very sorry figure in themselves, they are utterly incapable of producing any sweet sympathizing effect on the most tender-hearted reader. It is wonderful, indeed, what a difference is observable between the distresses of real life and those which are produced by the printing-press; nor is the difference less striking between a disappointment, an embarrassment, a discovery, an escape, in real life, and the same event, or an event by the same name, when it is inflicted with a beautiful type, and upon paper wire-wove and hot-pressed.

I allow, indeed, for I wish to treat this subject with all the impartiality in my power, that people in common life are visited by afflictions which have at least the same names we read of in Novels: but, ah! what a difference in the description of them and in their effects! I allow, too, that they meet with disappointments, but of what kind? Not of the heart, but of the counting-house; not virgins ruined, but bills dishonoured; not vows disregarded, but bonds forfeited; not daughters eloped, but securities run away. I allow that in common life there may be sudden faintings, and sudden fits, hectic flushes, and alarming deliriums; but, alas! so little are these connected with sentiment, that, were the cause of them to be investigated, we should shudder to stain the chaste pages of Romance with the most distant hint of them. Who, indeed, would bestow a tear upon pain and anguish, when it could be proved that they proceeded more from indigestion than from love; and more from obstructed perspiration than parental cruelty! Besides these cogent reasons, it is well-known to nurses and apothecaries, that when people in common life faint away, are seized with a fever, or lose their senses, their attitudes, language, and appearance, however interesting in an hospital, would make a sorry figure in a mansion, and are miserably deficient in that harmony of colouring, and delicacy of touch which make agony delightful in a Novel. There are two things I may add, which people in common life know nothing about, but which are indispensably necessary to give pleasure to pain, and dignity to distress: these are the *je ne sçai quoi*, and the *tout ensemble* accompaniments in heroic affairs, to which no translation can do justice, and therefore

Fig. 1.

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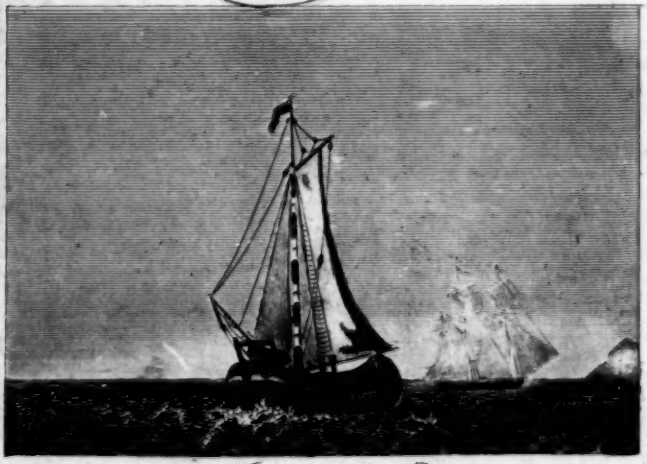
4

Flat Boat



A French Gun Boat.

fore I abſtain from the attempt. Suffice it to ſay, that they have a moſt charming effect on the diſeaſes of romantic perſonages, while, if applied to thoſe of common life, they would, to ſay the leaſt, be a little ſuſpicious. We ſhould, for example, have no very favourable opinion of the delicacy of a lady who talked of the *je ne ſcai quoi* of the rheumatiſm, or the *tout enſemble* of the colic. I may add, on this part of my ſubject, what I believe is conſiſtent with general obſervation, that nothing requires more ſkill in Novel-writing, than to introduce the furniture of a bed-room, which, in common life (from which the outlines muſt be taken) is very ill adapted for general view, being, indeed, compoſed of articles to which it is difficult to attach ſentimental language. A ſkilful writer, with a good flowing imagination, may venture upon a pillow-ſcene; but I have known very few who were able to diſorder the blankets, or draw the curtains, in a heart-moving way.

With reſpect to *proper conduct* in common life, our Novel-writers act upon a ſcale rather too confined to be generally applicable. The only part of conduct which forms the ſubject of their precepts is marriage; and here they make a full ſtop, as if the performance of the ceremony carried with it an irreverſible degree of happineſs and virtue which no future miſconduct could interrupt. But this is not all; for they either ſurround marriage with too many difficulties, or give it too many bleſſings to be very uſeful in the way of precept or example. The parties muſt ſuffer torments beyond all that occur in real life, and almoſt beyond the utmoſt ſtretch of imagination, merely that they may paſs through this probationary trial to a ſtate of immenſe wealth, of ſplendid houſes, parks and pleaſure-grounds. Now, in common life, we know, that marriage is neither very difficult nor remarkably lucrative. The parties meet together without any of thoſe extraordinary riſks from rope-ladders and blunderbuſſes which accompany courtſhip in Novels; and if they happen to have acted improperly in any ſtage of this buſineſs, it is very rarely that they are rewarded or puniſhed by a wife of extreme beauty, or vaſt wealth. Perhaps, indeed, it may be alleged that they may learn in Novels a ſuperior ſtyle of courtſhip, a ſet of elegant and choſen phraſes, and a mode of depicting a bleeding or a broken heart, which would all give a prodigiouſly taking air of refinement to common life. Patterns of letters, and ſamples of ſpeeches on ſuch occaſions are, no doubt, plentifully ſcattered in theſe volumes; but, although they read more ſmoothly, and ſound more muſically than what are written or ſpoken in common life, there are many reaſons for ſuppoſing that in ſome caſes they would not be ſucceſsful, and in others not very intelligible. And there are perſons who think that this mode of copying one's wiſhes and wants out of books, and decorating the mind with ſecond-hand feelings, is not very much to be depended on, and has no very intimate connection with ſincerity. I do not mean that it has not been ſometimes tried, but I am apt to ſuſpect that the courtſhip begun in a Novel has a natural tendency to end in a Farce.

With regard to *proper conduct* in other ſituations, I do not find that Novels beſtow much attention on them, and for the ſame reaſon I have offered when ſpeaking of afflictions and diſtreſſes. Honeſty, punctuality, civility, ſobriety, &c. are virtues which would make no figure in the world of fiction; and accordingly, when they do occur, they are generally allotted to the ſervants, an old butler, or houſemaid, or, perhaps, a farmer, on the edge of a common, who has a beautiful daughter. But the affairs of the Change or the counting-houſe do not admit of that ſublime redundancy of epithet, and glare of metaphor, which diſtinguiſh the tranſactions of an alcove, or an arbour. Behind a garden-wall, or behind a tree, an event of tender intereſt, an incident moſt ſtrikingly impreſſive, may originate; but what can a lover do behind a counter, except to attend the demands of his cuſtomers, to weigh his ſugars, and to meaſure his muſlins?

All this, however, while it ſeems to refute the opinion that "Novels are calculated to teach propriety of conduct in common life," ought not to excite the reſentment of the writers, or be conſtrued into an attempt to injure them. On the contrary, I have only endeavoured to deprive them of a merit to which I have proved they could not juſtly lay claim; and I hope that what has been advanced may form

ſome apology for their quitting, at a very early period in the hiſtory of Novel-writing, the buſineſs of common life, and introducing their readers to the company of perſons of rank and faſhion.

The conſequence of this has been two-fold. The writers have obtained a much freer range for the energies of imagination from their ignorance of the life they pretended to deſcribe, which is a matter of much more conſequence than many of my readers may ſuppoſe. The other advantage is the gratification of peruſing the ſecret hiſtory of perſonages whoſe manners it would be delightful to copy, becauſe every thing they do, and every thing they ſuffer, every thing they ſay, and even their very ſilence, are accompanied with an air and a grace highly faſcinating and irreſiſtibly ſympathetic.

From the commencement, indeed, of this alteration in the manner of writing Novels, we find that every thing advances on the ſcale of refinement, and that ſuch common things as tears and ſighs and ſobs become ſo refined and double-refined as to be wholly beyond the reach of perſons of moderate fortunes For the latter, perhaps, this is a lucky circumſtance; for they who never cry but when they have cauſe, think nothing of the pleaſures of ſorrow, and would no more endeavour to heighten the complexion by tears, than they would to decorate a broken limb with ribbons. From this alteration likewiſe in the creation of proper perſonages, remote from common life, we may obſerve that faintings, ſwoonings, fits, and phrenzies are all managed in a manner, and written in a ſtyle far more picturesque, and better calculated for effect than before. In ſome reſpects, indeed, our notions of refinement may be thought to have been carried a little too far, as in the buſineſs of fighting duels, one of which at leaſt, ſeems indiſpenſable to a lover; and it becomes as neceſſary for him, before he can marry his miſtreſs, to call out an antagoniſt, as it is to take out a licence. I may alſo inſtance the caſe of ſuicide in conſequence of diſappointments of the heart, or, as they are ſometimes called in vulgar life, contradictions. It, probably, was never the intention of the writers to give leſſons of this kind, but merely to complete a pathetic ſcene by the introduction of a pond, a river, and a willow tree. Theſe landſcapes have, however, produced a farther effect; and I cannot help here remarking, that as the ideas of ſome lunatics are obſerved to take a tincture from the Politics of the times, ſo the fair ſuicides of late years appear to have caught their wild fancies from their romantic inſtructors; and, deſpiſing the vulgarity of the New River, or the Thames, univerſally prefer the Canal at St. James's, or the Serpentine in Hyde Park*. Nor is it leſs noticeable that the papers, in recording theſe tranſactions, forgetting all other circumſtances, dwell on the perſon of the ſuicide with an elegance of deſcription and of flattery exactly in uniſon with the language of thoſe fictions which ſet the example.

But even high life may be exhauſted; and ſuch appears to have been the caſe when, what I may term the third revolution in Novel-writing took place, by the introduction of caſtles and ſpectres, blue chambers, and long-vaulted paſſages, murders, and robbers, and aſſaſſins from page to page. Theſe muſt have adminiſtered a new ſeries of delights, and of inſtruction, but of what kind it is not eaſy to determine. We have not yet heard of any inns being miſtaken for caſtles, nor innkeepers' daughters for princeſſes. Some conſiderations, however, on the architecture of theſe gloomy manſions, theſe "deep ſolitudes and awful cells" may, perhaps, be the ſubject of a future Projector.

MR. URBAN, *Oct.* 3.

THE portrait of *Blomefield*, the Hiſtorian of Norfolk, mentioned in p. 799. is evidently that of *Flamſteed*, the aſtronomer, who died in 1719. The ſimilitude to Vertue's print is very ſtriking. Subſtituting the image of one man for that of another, reminds me of a learned and ingenious friend of mine, who is a collector of living perſonages; many of whom are to be ſeen in his portfolio whoſe likeneſſes were never drawn: ſuch fancied reſemblances, indeed, for want of better, may pleaſe ſome connoiſſeurs, but will ſcarcely gratify the publick at large.

Yours, &c. I.

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* Let not this be read as a paſſing ſneer at Novels; it deſerves more ſerious conſideration, and, perhaps, will be found not remotely connected with an inſatiable and excluſive taſte for romantic reading.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *October* 14.

IN *Plate III. fig.* 1, 2, 3, 4, are the Medals ſtruck in commemoration of laying the firſt ſtone of the Free Church at Birmingham, July 22 (ſee p. 766) No. 1 and 2 was generally circulated, and many of them worn with blue ribbons at the breaſt of the ſpectators. The other, 3 and 4, was intended to be ſtruck in gold and ſilver, and preſented to their Majeſties, their family and ſuite, had they honoured the ceremony with their preſence. In ſwinging the ſtone into its place, it overpoiſed for a ſhort time, but was ſoon righted. The ſite was ſhewn for money to crowds of ſpectators for ſeveral days afterward, being a large trench with a ſloping bank, which, at the time of the ceremony, was fitted up with boarded ſeats like an amphitheatre.

Yours, &c. P. Q.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM MR. PRIOR TO BISHOP TRELAWNY.

Weſtminſter,

"My Lord, *July* 9th 18*th*, 1707.

"I HAVE very little to trouble you with beſides my wiſhes that you have had a good journey, and found part of your family in health; for another part of it I can pretty well anſwer, for I come from Mr. Trelawny, who was *pro ſolito ſuo more* at his book. I was going towards the ſchole, to pay my reſpects likewiſe to Mr. Charles and my friend Neddy*; but I met them coming from ſchole, both without hatts or gloves, which indeed are but uſeleſs accoutrements for two ſo great philoſophers as they are. Ned was a little negligent in ſome other parts of his dreſs, and his face not extreamly clean. This was occaſioned by his having juſt before boxed with a beggar-boy bigger than himſelf; which, I preſume, was at once to ſhew his courage and his humility.

"Harley is as yet ſo inviſible, that I cannot poſſibly come to a cloſe converſation with him, though I have ſought him with all imaginable care.

"No eccleſiaſtical removes have been yet declared. Trimnell, we ſay, will be Biſhop of Norwich.

"Mr. Shelton, who gives his duty to your Lordſhip, tells me he hears that a very good living, Knoile, in Wiltſhire, is vacant, and in your Lordſhip's donation. It was enjoyed by one Trippett.

"Mr. Duke came laſt night to town. We are to be together at Ediſburge's on Monday night.

"Driſt has gott your George and chain, and takes care to ſend them as your Lordſhip directed. They are very finely worked and enameled; which, in ſome meaſure, may attone for the delay of the workman.

"I am ever, with great reſpect and duty, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

MAT. PRIOR*."

* For an account of Bp. Trelawny, and of theſe three ſons, ſee Bp. Atterbury's Epiſtolary Correſpondence, vol. I. pp. 496, 417, 418. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Southampton-ſtreet.*

DURING a late excurſion to the ſea, in which I had frequent opportunities of noticing the French Gun-boats ſo much dreaded by this Nation, it occurred to me that poſſibly many of your numerous readers might never have ſeen them, and that a ſlight ſketch would not be entirely unintereſting. The veſſel in front (*ſee Pl. III.*) is one of the ſmaller claſs, and carries two large guns, one in the ſtern, the other in the bows. The latter runs upon a ſwivel beneath a wooden frame; the boltſprit is elevated on the frame to keep it clear of the gun. The ſhip in perſpective is a praam of the firſt claſs, mounting from 16 to 24 guns. The flotilla (at leaſt if we judge from the prizes) are badly manned and indifferently built.

AN EYE WITNESS.

Mr. URBAN, *October* 10.

WHEN I contemplate the droves of cattle paſſing on Sundays by my door, and the York Highflyer, which I meet on the North road coming to town in ſervice time, I ſay to myſelf, What fine ſubjects theſe for our modern Reformers! But, when I ſee the overloaded ſtages of every denomination, and hear of the breakage of the limbs of his Majeſty's ſubjects four times in one month, by overturns and overweights, and the delay of their buſineſs by waiting for a cure; and when among theſe Reformers I obſerve not incumbents and officers of pariſhes, magiſtrates and reſident country gentlemen; I conclude they are only a regular uniform catalogue of men whoſe imagination ſets up crimes and follies which are not real, or who demand ſuch pompous profeſſions of redreſs, and wink at what paſſes before their bodily eyes; and I cannot help exclaiming *Quorſum hæc veſtigia tendunt?*

A MODERATE REFORMER.

* See the Autograph, Plate III.

Mr. Urban, *New-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, Oct.* 16.

IN your laſt, p. 809, is a letter to Dr Moſeley from Mr. Roberts, of Warwick-ſtreet; in which he caſts ſome very groſs aſperſions on Mr. Merriman and me. Theſe are evidently intended to injure our characters, in order to exalt that of Dr. Moſeley, the accuracy of whoſe ſtatements we have called in queſtion. Mr. Roberts ſays, the *hiſtory* of the caſes of Curling's and Engleſield's children, which he gave Dr. Moſeley with a view to their publication, he finds *have* been controverted. In a letter to me, dated June 5, 1805, he ſays, "Since *many caſes*, which have borne evident marks of Small Pox, *has* been denied by the friends of Vaccination, I thought it my duty to offer one, &c." It was natural to expect that the caſe here alluded to occurred in a child who had undergone Vaccination; but, when I went to Mr. Roberts's houſe, I found it was a caſe of Small Pox in a child who had never been vaccinated. He informed me, however, that the matter with which it had been inoculated was taken from a child in Edgware Row, previouſly vaccinated by an eminent inoculator. Having acknowledged that caſe to be the Small Pox, I could readily believe this aſſertion.

Mr. Roberts, however, boldly aſſerts, that, among ſome of the very warm advocates for Vaccination, there generally appears a pre-determination to reſiſt the moſt glaring facts, where they militate againſt their new but falſe theory. This I deny, and ſhall continue to deny, till Mr. Roberts brings forward better proof of his aſſertion.

Mr. Roberts accuſes Mr. Merriman of telling a falſehood with reſpect to Mrs. Curling's child. Mrs. Curling, however, ſolemnly declares that Mr. Merriman's ſtatement is true. It is the ſame that ſhe gave me before, and again, ſince Mr. Merriman's publication appeared. It is ſtated in Mr. Roberts's letter, that matter might have been taken on the 7th day. Admitting the fact, it proves nothing. Even Mr. Goldſon confeſſes, in his laſt pamphlet, entitled, "Some recent Caſes of Small Pox ſubſequent to Vaccination," p. 73, that although "the character of Chicken Pox is certainly diſtinct from that of Small Pox, yet there are certain anomalous caſes which might be miſtaken for it, when not noticed before an advanced period of the diſeaſe. The common duration of the puſtule is five days; *but in ſuch caſes it is often protracted to the ninth.* A remarkable inſtance of this ſpecies of the diſeaſe happened here a few weeks ſince, in two children who had been vaccinated between two and three years. *Many of the puſtules continued to the tenth day. This induced ſome very reſpectable practitioners to ſuſpect it was Small Pox*, until a child, who never had either diſeaſe, caught it; when the veſicular appearance at the beginning was more diſtinctly obſerved."

With reſpect to the caſes which occurred to two children previouſly vaccinated by me, Mr. Roberts thinks it abſurd to ſuppoſe there could be Chicken Pox not turned at ſo late a period. It is, however, equally abſurd to ſuppoſe that there could be Small Pox at ſo late a period containing only *lymph*, when the diſeaſe was mild and diſtinct. Some of it was taken by ſeveral practitioners, and uſed in inoculation without ſucceſs; which is no argument of its having been variolous.

But, to put this queſtion out of all doubt, it is only neceſſary to mention the following particulars. When I had taken ſome of the fluid on a lancet, and found it to be mere lymph, I aſked the mothers of the children what was the appearance of the eruption when they firſt obſerved it. One of them replied that it conſiſted of watery blebs; the other immediately added, it looked exactly as if the children had been ſcalded. This is confirmed by Mrs. Green, of Swallow-ſtreet, who ſaw the caſes at the time.

However, to prevent any miſrepreſentation, I requeſted the favour of Dr Willan to call on the children in the courſe of the day, which he was ſo kind as to comply with; and in conſequence he ſent me a note, in which he ſays, "I have examined with attention the children at No. 26, Swallow-ſtreet, and find them affected with the *Chicken Pox*. Moſt of the veſicles on the face have been deſtroyed by friction; but the cheſt, in one of the children particularly, exhibits *the fineſt ſpecimen of Varicella I ever ſaw*. Believe me yours truly, Robert Willan."

Several other medical men ſaw the caſes at my requeſt; and all thoſe of the greateſt experience were decidedly of opinion that they were Chicken Pox, particularly Dr. Hooper, who ſhewed me a drawing of a ſimilar caſe.

Mrs. Lea has ſince aſſured me again that

that the eruptions in the two children, and in another from whom they caught the diſorder, conſiſted of bliſters, containing a watery fluid. In her child, it firſt appeared on the body; which is another characteriſtic of the Chicken Pox. The mother of the other children is now abſent; on which account I could not learn any farther particulars reſpecting them.

When at Mr. Roberts's houſe, I aſked why they had not given me earlier information of the caſes; and they anſwered, becauſe two medical men, who ſaw them at firſt, declared they were the Chicken Pox. Theſe particulars, I doubt not, will be amply ſufficient to ſatisfy every impartial perſon, how far Mr. Roberts is juſtifiable in the obſervations he has publiſhed on the ſubject. JOHN RING.

MR. URBAN, *Chelſea College, Oct.* 8.

OBSERVATIONS that may contribute to the accuracy of your valuable Repoſitory, will, doubtleſs, be received with pleaſure, and obtain a ready inſertion; I beg, therefore, to offer for this purpoſe a few remarks upon the Review of the Monaſtic Hiſtory of Bury St. Edmunds that appeared in your laſt Number, p. 841.—It appears that, from my anxious deſire to give as many repreſentations as poſſible of the remaining Antiquities, I have introduced an obſcurity into the firſt plate, that might have been avoided by keeping ſeparate the different ſubjects of which it is at preſent compoſed: the four heads at the four angles of the plate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, are the only ſubjects deſcribed in Hiſt. Bury. p. 9. and which I have thought might probably have been executed prior to the introduction of Chriſtianity into Eaſt Anglia. The *centre* of this plate is deſcribed at p. 48; and, as your Reviewer rightly conjectures, is certainly a repreſentation of the legendic hiſtory of St. Edmund, but is of much later execution, taken from a different part of the monaſtery, and totally diſtinct from the four curious antique heads that were dug from the foundation of the church.

In your *note* reſpecting St. Edmund's Church there is a very conſiderable error:—The *firſt*, or original church, was built by Sigbriht between A. D. 630 and 637. Hiſt. Bury, pp. 17 & ſeq. The *ſecond*, into which the body of St. Edmund was tranſlated from Hoxne, A. D. 903, was that which is generally termed the Wooden Church, and *not* erected by *Sigbert*, but by thoſe who firſt called the attention of the Eaſt Anglians to the neglected corpſe of their martyred ſovereign. Hiſt. Bury, pp. 48 and 66. n. When the Monks were eſtabliſhed in the Monaſtery this church was demoliſhed, and a *third*, and by far more ſplendid one, was erected by Abbot Baldwin, and conſecrated A. D. 1032. p. 72. This alſo gave place to a *fourth* and laſt, conſtructed by the Sacriſts, and was in a ſufficient ſtate of forwardneſs, A. D. 1095, to receive the holy body, p. 80. This diſtinct account is given of the ſeveral re-edifications as they followed each other in the chronological order of the Hiſtory; but will receive a more connected illuſtration in the chapter allotted in the ſecond part to the deſcription of St. Edmund's Church.

In Sir H. Spelman's Latin verſes at p. 177, are theſe words: "Sublimibus alta columnis *Marmore* conſpicuis." From the preſent remains of the principal pillars it is very evident that they were not built with marble; it is therefore rendered in the tranſlation "ornamented with marble;" and the note that "Gothic Architects were accuſtomed to face their pillars with thin laminæ of marble," is intended to ſhow that ſuch a mode was not peculiar to the buildings at Bury: and the word *lamina* meant to expreſs the thin facings employed in ſuch ornament in contradiſtinction to the ſolid blocks uſed in conſtructing the whole pillars in thoſe countries where marble is more eaſily procured.

The reaſons given in the Preface, and quoted in your Review, were only intended to prevent any diſappointment that might ariſe from not finding the Papal Bulls, Royal Charters, Grants, Benefactors' Wills, Leaſes, &c. publiſhed at *full length*. The whole of the work is founded upon theſe *original Documents*, and the plan and chief object of the compoſition has been to condenſe the ſubſtance of them into a connected narrative; this form, by avoiding the numerous repetitions neceſſarily attendant upon a large collection of ſuch Documents, muſt be much leſs expenſive, though certainly much more laborious, than if they were more copiouſly given in their original ſtate. A reference to theſe *original Documents* gives the Work whatever portion of authenticity

authenticity it is entitled to; and for which I have wished to express my gratitude to those gentlemen who so liberally supplied me with them, particularly to Richard Gough, esq. of Enfield, who, by generously permitting me the use of Mr. Martyn's Collection, has given several curious originals to the publick, and afforded me the information necessary for discovering and examining many others. I am also now farther and especially indebted to the liberality of the University of Cambridge for the permission granted me of borrowing from the Public Library six MS Registers of Bury Abbey; and also to the Right Honourable the Earl of Buckinghamshire for a similar accommodation respecting an antient MS Register of Bury Abbey, now forming a part of the Archives of the Dutchy of Lancaster. These indulgences have enabled me to proceed with the second part of the History of Bury, in a more accurate and extensive manner than was possible by consulting them occasionally, and at a distance from home; and have thus also afforded me the means of making an addition to the Work, interesting to the Antiquary, and to all the possessors of Monastic Lands, by giving an abstract of the numerous Leases, Grants, Appropriations, &c. with such minute and accurate references as will render perfectly easy any necessary application to the Originals. RICHARD YATES.

Mr. URBAN, *October* 7.

I WISH your correspondents would not refer us to MSS. at Oxford, which are not in every one's reach, but give us the epitaph referred to in p. 798, col. 2. l. 10.

In answer to the enquiry about the chimney-sweeper's boy, p. 800, there was a similar case of a girl who claimed superior education and connexions, and was taken by the Magistrates and parish-officers, and other benevolent inhabitants of Tottenham, and after several years fruitless enquiry, and lodging in the workhouse, was put out to decent and reputable service.

P. 800. The language of the Prayer at the end of Cawodde's Homilies is only the particular orthography of the writer, and not particularly of a *foreigner*.

P. 801. The steeple of St. Mary at Dover very much resembles that of St. Peter's church, Sandwich.

I am not satisfied with the explanation of the inscription on the ring, though I cannot propose a better, and indeed hardly read it or distinguish the Saint with her attribute, the palm-branch.

P. 808. Much has been said about Church discipline and forms; but what shall we say to the opinion of a minister of the Established Church, delivered from the pulpit, that it were better for a clergyman to be silent in his parish than for a layman to undertake instruction. This, applied to any but itenerant lay-preachers, is in the spirit of a complete High Churchman, which is gaining ground but too fast in the controversy with Dissenters and Sectaries, though it should be the last argument used; unless we convert it, like cannon, into the *ultima ratio regum*.

If the antient Deed, p. 811, is in Latin, it should be translated "lands and *buildings*;" and "*warrant* before all." See a similar inventory in the "Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of Antient Times in England," published by Mr. Nichols in 1797. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *October* 6.

THE object of the Zealots for Evangelical Religion, call them by what name you please, cannot be better marked out than by St. Paul, in his Epistle to the Galatians; "to make a fair shew in the flesh. For neither they themselves who are circumcised keep the law, but desire to have you circumcised that they may glory in your flesh. But, God forbid that *I* should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ by whom the world is circumcised unto me, and I unto the world: for, in Christ Jesus neither circumcision nor uncircumcision availeth any thing, but a new creature. But as many as walk according to this rule, peace be unto them and mercy, and upon the whole Israel of God." The Apostle plainly requires a good life, and the practice of morality beyond the *name* and *profession* of a sect. P. Q.

TOUR TO THE LAKES OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

(*Continued from p.* 806.)

ON the morning of the 19th we opened our astonished eyes on the glorious expanse of Windermere, floating a tract of country 14 miles in extent. The beams of the rising Sun quivered

quivered prettily on the margin of the Lake, and a little fleet of boats rode at anchor in the peaceful harbour of Low-wood. We aſcended a gentle eminence in a lane leading to the village of Troutbeck, and frequently turned to ſurvey the prominent beauties of the ſurrounding landſcape. The ſtupendous chaos of rocks terminating the Northern ſhore, to us appeared no other than the *Pyrenean Chain*, and a very moderate exertion of the fancy tranſported us to the claſſic borders of the *Leman* Lake. Notwithſtanding the variety of character which the ſhores of Windermere preſent, the oblong regularity of its ſides is rarely diverſified by the jutting of a promontory or the ſinuoſity of a bay. Before us roſe, in a magnificent cluſter, the rocks of Hardnoſe, Wryknot, Rainſbarrow, &c. towering one above another in awful grandeur, and harmonizing all the infinite varieties of ſhade, while the ſilver pikes of Langdale undulating fancifully along the verge of the horizon, filled the broken intervals of diſtance. From theſe ſloped the tame fells of Coniſton, degenerating Southward into low and naked downs, ſhelving to the ſhores enlivened here and there by incloſures of green paſture and yellow corn. Some handſome knolls, pointed with wood, variegate the ornaments of the Eaſtern beach. The mediocrity of the Southern boundary, however conſpicuous, might have eſcaped the ſeverity of Criticiſm, if it were not unfortunately expoſed by the ſplendour of connexion. In ſcenes like theſe, where Nature, working in the ſtyle of a bold and independent Maſter, launches into the wild and fanciful, and ſoars beyond the conception of human genius, we are unable to reconcile an aſſociation ſo diſtaſteful, and would rather have been blind to the beauties, than have witneſſed the deformities of the picture. Conſiſtency is ſurely compatible with the boldeſt deſign; and it is painful to ſee the *livelieſt* colours mixed on the ſame canvaſs with the *ſombre*. The woody valley of Troutbeck, or Trout-river, an intereſting walk of two miles from Low-wood, boaſts a few ſcattered cottages, a moſs-grey church, and a ſtream, ſo beautifully clear that not a fiſh nor a weed can eſcape detection. But theſe are not the only boaſt of Troutbeck. The modeſt regiſter of her ſons, "To Fortune and to Fame unknown," is ennobled by the birth of *Romney* and *Wilſon*; names honourably diſtinguiſhed in the hiſtory of our Arts and Juriſprudence.

We croſſed the river and mounted a green ſlope, ornamented by the neat and hoſpitable manſion in which the learned Judge tranquillized the evening of his active life.

> Untainted by the guilty bribe,
> Unſcar'd amid the harpy tribe,
> No orphan's cry to wound *his* ear,
> *His* honour and *his* conſcience clear!

There is a capacious quarry above Troutbeck, that furniſhes a ſtone of excellent durability, and from this were conveyed the materials employed in the laſt reparation of Weſtminſter Hall. On our deſcent towards the Howe, and the farm-houſe of the Stricklands, we ſnatched a glimpſe of the river working its way furiouſly through the glen, and almoſt buried in the depth of its woody ſides. Here opened an extenſive view of the Southern ſhore, compriſing the fartheſt ſweep of the Lake, and the iſlands floating in its boſom. Beneath us, in a marſhy bottom, ſtood the heavy edifice of Calgarth Houſe, the reſidence of the Biſhop of Llandaff; a ſtation ſo unhappily ſelected, as to exclude every intereſting view of the enchanting ſcenery that ſurrounds it.

On our return we made a frugal meal in the arbour of Low-wood. The Sun ſhone moſt ſplendidly on the mountains, and the ſerene azure ſky was without a cloud. The white ſail flitted by the wall of the garden, relieved at intervals by the alternate daſhing of the labouring oar.

We revelled through a long evening under the majeſtic rocks of Rydal. The path winding round the head of the Lake opened upon a rich vale of meadow, luxuriant from the moiſture of its mother ſtreams. Here we croſſed the river Rothay, and traced it through the valley, which is of the fineſt verdure. We were awed at the approach of thoſe rugged rocks that looked ſo ſmooth and ſilken at a diſtance. Their broad baſes are ſhrouded in a labyrinth of wood, while their loftier ſides are occaſionally broken by a projecting point, or an undulated hollow. Here the ſolitary cow, cautiouſly deſcending, crops in uninterrupted ſecurity the delicious herbage. Such is the tremendous elevation to which the aſpires, that the animated ſpeck would be unperceived but for an accidental motion

motion. But, notwithſtanding the cautious inactivity of theſe animals, they are ſometimes puniſhed for their temerity, and precipitated lifeleſs into the paſtures. We paſſed ſome enviable cottages at the foot of this Alpine pile. The Rothay kept pace with us till we reached Rydal, but not without a ſoft murmur. Ambleſide is a little ſtraggling town, ſhutting up the paſs to the Vales of Ullſwater and Keſwick, and indebted for much of its intereſt to its ſituation. This is celebrated by the Antiquaries as the well-ſelected ſtation of a Roman encampment, the ſite of which preſented a natural barrier to the incurſions of an enemy. Curioſity has not been deficient in exploring, nor has induſtry failed to accumulate, the rich relics of military valour; for here the very guides are *Philoſophers*, and a town is poor indeed that cannot boaſt a *Muſeum*. (*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Oct.* 8.

AS your Magazine, p. 810, contains "an old and curious Inventory *," dated 1622, you will probably think the following, which is of greater antiquity by at leaſt two centuries, deſerving a column in your valuable Miſcellany. The funeral expences are not among the leaſt intereſting parts of this curious record; which, with many others of earlier date, I owe to the kindneſs of the Rev. G. H. Leigh, the preſent worthy vicar of Dunſter, co. Somerſet.

Robert Gardyner is named in a deed 13 Hen. IV. A. D. 1411.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

"Inventor' bonor' et cattall. Joh'ne Blakebury, al. Harlebuſch de Dunſterr, que fuer'nt in domo ſua die obit' ſui, app't' p' viſu' probor' & fidedignor' hom' p'och' S'c'i Georgii Martyro in villa de Dunſterr, vid'z. Rob'ti Gardyn', Joh'is Slugge, & Rob'ti Paule.

"In primis h'uit in moneta xls. ſterl. It'm ij coop'tor p' left' app'tuit' iiijs. vjd. It'm iij lodiae' 'app't' ijs. It'm ij par. lyntheam. p'tii vjs. iiijd. It. j mapp' cu' j maneterg' vet' p' xiijd. It'm j patell. p't' xvid. It' ij p'apcio' cum j ſaliet' p't' vjd. It'm j tripid, p't' iiijd. It' j ferue' cu' cobberd p't' vd. It'm j tabulà p't' iijd. It'm j ſecur' p't' iiijd. It'm iiij quart' braſii de frume't' p't' xxvjs. viijd. It'm iiij quarter' braſii ordeacii p't' xxjs. iiijd. It' xxj quart' bras' Aven' p't' iiijs. iiijd. It' p' iij quarter' frume't' p'tii xxs. It'm iiij baſh. frume't' p'tii iiijs. It'm ij pore' p't' iijs. It'm j tabul' in piſtrino p't' ijd. It' ij p'vas ollas eneas p't' iijs. iiijd. It'm j brake † in piſtrino p't' xijd. It'm j braciuin p' ſemis ‡, p't' xxxs. S'm tot'l' xll. xviijs. ixd.

"Unde. In exſpenc' ad paſotend' vicinos in die ſepultur' ejus. Solut' in carnib' bovi mulc' & vitul' xxixs. ijd. It'm in ſpecieb's xxd. It'm in piſt' viijd. It'm in lumine adaciemand' circa corp' iijs. iiijd. It' in oblat' viijd. It'm ſolut' Prior de Du'ſterr ad celeb'nd' p' a'i'a ijs. vjd. It'm iij monachis iijs. It' v capellan' iijs. vjd. It' in vino viijd. It' ſolut' p' tabul' clauis ad faciend' ciſta' p' corpor' ijs. iijd. It' ſolut' p' j cacabo ad coquend' carnes viid. It' trib's coc' ad faciend' p'ndiu' vjs. It'm ſolut' clerico ad coligend' et retrodclib'and' p' apcid' et diſt' et ad ſ'cbe'd' xxd. It'm cleric' ad pulſand' jd. It'm precar' ad e'n'd' circa villa', et ad faciend' puten' ijd. It' p' lanaco' pan'or' vjd. Et deb' Joh'i Clerke, p' reddit' vjs. viijd. It' Joh'i Holco'be p' reddit' vs. It' p' reddit' j p'ti iiijs. It'm p' redditu j g'dini xvjd. It' p' redd' te'l Rob'i Milwerd ijs. vjd. It' p' rep'ac'o'e ten' in q° maneb' xxs. It'm p' repas' ten'. Joh'is Holcombe xiijs. iiijd. It'm deb' p' j brae' braſii § xxxs. Joh'i Walſhm'. It' d' Walt'o Robyn p' frume'to vjs.

S'm exſpenc' cu' debit' ixli. vjs. Et rem'es xxiijs. jd.

Mr. URBAN, *Dagenham, Oct.* 18.

YOUR correſpondent Clericus, in his ſtrictures on the charges on Briefs, (p. 818,) has miſtated the ſums collected for the new church at this place. So far from the ſecond Brief bringing in the Pariſh debtors, the actual receipts were as follows:—Firſt Brief - £. 92 14 8.

Second Brief 160 9 4½

£. 253 4 0½

Allowing for contingent expences, which cannot exactly be aſcertained, but did not amount to more than about fifty pounds, the Pariſh were clearly gainers, upwards of 200l. I have thought it right to correct this inaccuracy in Clericus's ſtatement; at the ſame time I cordially agree with him, that ſome regulation, in regard to the charges on Briefs, is abſolutely neceſſary. H. M.

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* Where *Maye*, in the ſecond line, is perhaps an error for *Mo'ye* (Money).

† An inſtrument made uſe of in kneading the dough is, in ſome parts of England, called by this name.

‡ Can this mean a boulting machine? *Cernaculum* is a ſieve or boulter.

§ Probably the *braſium* above-mentioned, as the amount is the ſame.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Rectory Cottage, Hanwell, Oct.* 16.

AS you paid me the compliment of inserting in your Magazine for Auguſt laſt, p. 750, the late tranſlation of "The unfortunate Miſs Bailey," I feel it a duty to your correſpondents to acquaint them, that on the ſuggeſtion of a very ingenious friend, the words "honores cauponabere" in the 2nd line of the 4th ſtanza are exchanged for "honoribus dignaberis:"

"Sunt mi bis deni ſolidi, quam nitidi, quam pulchri!
His accipe, et honoribus dignaberis ſepulchri."

Before I decided on this alteration, I had recourſe to the higheſt authority on the ſubject; and if any curioſity ſhould be excited in your readers, to have the opinion which influenced mine, I am happy to have it in my power to gratify them, by the permiſſion granted me by the illuſtrious Scholar alluded to; of which I moſt gladly avail myſelf, to ſend you his letter for publication. I am not at liberty to give his name to the world; but the taſte, the feeling, and the erudition of your readers will not heſitate in aſcribing it to its true author.

Yours, &c. G. W. GLASSE.

"To the Rev. Mr. Glaſſe.

"Dear Sir,

"I ſhall always be happy to anſwer any queſtion propoſed to me by a man of your extenſive learning, and correct taſte. Your friend is right in maintaining that *cauponari* belongs to the ſeller, not the buyer. "Cauponari—lucri ſordidi causâ, ceu caupones ſolent, aliquid venditare, vel facere adeò," —ſays Geſner. "Cauponans, qui cauponam exercet, καπηλεύων, et, tranſlatè, aliquid lucri causâ faciens,"—ſays Facciolati. I might illuſtrate this ſenſe by paſſages in which caupona, caupo, cupa, or copa, the hoſteſs (who was generally a ſtrumpet), are mentioned; but you will get more eaſily and more fully at the Latin word by attending to what is ſaid of the correſpondent Greek term. Now, on the words of St. Paul ad Corinth. Epiſt. 2. cap. ii. ver. 17. Καπηλεύοντες τὸν λόγον τοῦ Θεοῦ thus writes Alberti: "In voce καπηλεύω, eſt metaphora è cauponibus, qui vinum aquâ miſcent, atque ita vendunt, lucri causâ. Vetus interpres ideo vertit—"adulterantes," quod de ſophiſtis, et hic de falſis doctoribus dicitur; eleganter hanc in rem loca obſervaveram ex Luciano et Maximo Tyrio. P. 359. of Alberti's Obſervationes Philologicæ in N. T.

He quotes from Clem. Alex. Protreptics, οὐ καπηλεύοντες τὴν ἀλήθειαν. This is ſaid of the teacher, not the ſcholar. Alberti does not quote Lucian's words. I will quote them, and you will be convinced: "Μάλιστα δὲ ἐμέμνητο τῶν ἐπὶ μισθῷ φιλοσοφούντων, καὶ τὸν ἀργύριον ὥσπερ ὀστέον ἐξ ἀγορᾶς πρίνων βίβλων· Ἐργαστήρια γὰρ ἐκάλει καὶ καπηλεῖα τὰς τούτων διαλεξάς." P. 65. Vol. 1. Edit. Reitz.

Again. Lambert Bos in his Obſervationes Criticæ, Part 2. p. 31. explains ὀρθοδοξεῖν τὸν λόγον τῆς ἀληθείας, and contraſts with it the ἐργάτας δολίους—hæc alia metaphora à cauponibus fraudulentis petita, qui vitiata vina profinceris vendunt, dixit Paulus οὐ καπηλεύοντες —κ. τ. λ.

Again: "Inſitores et venditores quilibet ita formare, fingere, et adulterare ſolebant merces ſuas, ut eò facilius albe dicerent emptores," ſays Kypke. Hinc καπηλεύειν eſt adulterare, artificioſè facere et exornare, ita ut vel inhærens rei vitium fuco tegatur et emendetur, vel naturalis illius pulchritudo ante juvetur et augeatur. Hinc falſi apoſtoli, δολοῦντες τὸν λόγον τοῦ Θεοῦ, magis vendibiles reddebant merces ſuas, veritates religiones Chriſtianæ, &c."—Kypke's Obſervationes Sacræ, Vol. 2. p. 245.

Again: καπηλεύειν, ſays Palairet, "eſt cauponari, quæſtui habere." Sic Philoſtratu. Vit. Apole. Lib. v. οὐ γὰρ ξυνήδεσαν ἐκπεπλευκότες δίκας. The judges "cauponabantur judicia—non tantum autem, obſervante cl. Raphelio, verbum hoc lucri cupiditatem involvit, ſed etiam fraudem atque dolum, ut apparet ex oppoſito ejus, quod Apoſtolus ſubnectit, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐξ εἰλικρινείας."—Palairet, Obſervationes Philologicæ, p. 419; he quotes this diſtich from Pallas:

Τυχὴ, καπηλεύουσα πάντα τὸν βίον,
Αὐτὴ κάπηλος ἦν νῦν,—οὐ θεά*.

You ſee the ſeller is always meant,

* Is it not probable that the celebrated lines with which Juvenal concludes his tenth Satire, are connected with this diſtich? And is it not deciſive as to the reading 'nullum numen habes?'

never,

never, never the buyer. As to *perfidus caupo*, in Horace, you know that Taylor in his Civil Law would read *perfidus hic cautor*, which he illustrates, p. 220. A friend of Taylor's proposed the emendation: it is very good; and pray observe, that without knowing what Taylor's friend had suggested, Schrador. cap. 4. of his Emendationes, p. 69, proposes and illustrates the very same emendation. This I throw in, as a sort of Mantissa. I have to add, from Hesychius Καπηλίνη. μιξοπανδοκεῖ. σπογγιεῖ. καὶ τὰ περὶ τὰς τροφὰς καὶ σῖτον.

A learned acquaintance of mine adds a reference to Philostratus, in the quotation from Palairet, and also from Hesychius an interpretation of καπηλεύειν, to which you will also subjoin the following words from Hesychius: Κάπηλος· μιξοπράτης, ὁ τὰ περὶ τὰς κάπας πιπράσκων· Κάπη δὲ ἡ τροφή. The seller, not the buyer, is expressed by καπηλεύειν, and therefore my learned friend, you are mistaken, in your own use of *cauponabere*."

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 24.

WHEN I offered some animadversions on the nature and tendency of Melancthon's attacks upon the clergy, it was not my design to be drawn into controversy, or to enter the lists with so hardy a champion. But as I perceive he has (p. 721) condescended to notice my observations, and to let me in for a share of that abuse which he so liberally pours forth upon them, I must request you will indulge me with a few words in reply.

I am there characterized as a "lofty Churchman," and some other "lofty" expressions are applied to me, because I have presumed to lift up my feeble voice in behalf of a body of men, whom I considered to be shamefully traduced. In endeavouring to vindicate their character, I was actuated solely by the respect I bear them, and regard for the interests of religion, which, in my view of the subject, must suffer in proportion as her ministers are held forth as objects of contempt. In what light the Clergy may consider my humble efforts I neither know, nor am I solicitous to enquire. They may, perhaps, exclaim, "Non tali auxilio," and treat their opposer and their advocate with equal indifference. But, however this be, I have no reason to feel dissatisfied with the part I have taken, in calling the attention of those to this subject whom it more immediately concerns, and who are doubtless much better qualified, if they judged it proper, to defend their own cause. I shall, however, venture to make a few observations on his last *Philippic*, in which I come in for so considerable a share.

That, in some instances, his charges might unhappily be too well founded, I did not attempt to deny. But I contended that they were by no means so *general* as he insinuated, and that it was *uncandid* and *illiberal* to throw out such general accusations against the *whole body*, for the misconduct, or (if he like it better) the *vices* of a few. What is Melancthon's reply to this? Instead of supporting his assertion by any thing like proof, he only reiterates his former charges in language more violent than before, and tells you he could substantiate them if he had not the fear of the Ecclesiastical Court before his eyes. I am not much versed in the proceedings of that Court; but I believe the Canons of the Church, upon which they are founded, encourage the presentment of such flagrant offences as M. points at: and for my own part, I do not see how he can conscientiously avoid denouncing the offenders to those whose office it is to take cognizance of their conduct, consistently with his great zeal for religion, and his professed regard for the interests of the Church. In doing this, he will evince the sincerity of his professions, and deserve the thanks of all good men.

M. solemnly disclaims "the smallest intention of injuring the Established Church," or of "labouring at her destruction." Far be it from me, Mr. Urban, to assign motives to any man's conduct. They are best known to God and his own heart. We can only judge of them from their obvious tendency. To me, I confess, it appears, that to pour forth at stated intervals general invectives against the Clergy, does not favour much of regard for that Establishment of which they are Ministers. A *real friend* would, I think, rather cast a veil over their faults, and seek, by private admonition, to restore them to a sense of their duty, than take delight in exposing them to the public eye, and making them the constant theme of discourse.

When

When Abraham interceded for guilty Sodom, he prevailed with the Almighty to spare the city if only *ten righteous* could be found therein. But the meek Melancthon inverts this rule, and would consign to disgrace and infamy the whole order of the Clergy (with the exception, I suppose, of those who arrogate to themselves the title of *Evangelical preachers*), on account of the vices, real or imputed, of a *few* among them. For, till I am confuted by some argument more weighty than his unsupported assertion, I shall ever contend, that, however unhappily his charges may apply in *particular instances*, they by no means attach to the *body at large*. This is the point on which we are at issue, and which it is incumbent upon him to make good: and if he fail herein, the world will judge what degree of credit is due to one who shews his regard for the Establishment by vilifying its Ministers, and supplies the want of argument by "lofty" declamation.

As the vindication of the clerical character was the sole object I had in view in taking up my pen, I shall here close my correspondence with Melancthon, in the hope that what I have advanced may in some degree contribute to the desired end. And I conclude with an earnest wish, that all who bear that sacred character may be so circumspect in their conduct as to give their adversaries no ground of offence, and that Melancthon himself, who professes so much zeal for the honour of our holy Religion, may be brought to a temper more congenial with its mild and benevolent spirit.

Yours, &c. A CHURCHMAN.

Mr. URBAN, *October* 18.

THE aspersions thrown by your correspondent Melancthon upon the character of the Clergy considered as a body have been answered, and in my opinion satisfactorily refuted, by Sincerus, in your last, p. 792. There is, however, one point which he has not touched upon, that may account for the multitude following enthusiastical lay-preachers, in opposition to the regular Clergy. It is, because these self-appointed Apostles preach to the mob in their own vulgar language, making use of the lowest similitudes to *illustrate* the Word of God. You know, Mr. Urban, like loves like. They continually terrify the minds of their hearers with coarse threats of everlasting torments should they absent themselves from the conventicle. This operates on their illiterate congregation to a surprising degree, inasmuch as they prefer unconnected declamations addressed simply to their passions, to a regular series of argumentative essays on the divine doctrines held forth in the Bible, and the sublime system of morality inculcated by the Christian Religion.

For mine own part, whilst regularly attending divine worship in my parish church, although I have frequently been a witness to the smallness of the congregation, yet I have never departed dissatisfied, nor had reason to suppose that I should better myself in the eye of Omnipotence by forsaking the Religion of my forefathers in absenting myself, and following the multitude to do evil.

Every candid mind must free our Clergy as a body from the aspersions thrown upon them by Melancthon, and by such as Melancthon. Instances of *inattention* may, indeed, sometimes occur, where the tuition of youth, a numerous family, or other causes, may claim a great share of attention. Instances of *illiteracy* will be less frequent whilst we justly boast our flourishing Universities as seminaries of learning and virtue; and let us hope, Mr. Urban, that instances of *immorality* will rarely, if ever, be seen in our priesthood. Melancthon's bold assertions recoil upon himself; and let him feel that the reason he has not drawn down upon him the anger of many of your clerical readers is, because the Clergy endeavour to follow the example of their divine Lord and Master, "who, when he was reviled, reviled not again." J. TURBERVILE.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 6.

IN Mr. Porter's Panorama painting of Seringapatam, which, I believe, is allowed to be very correct, the Sultan's palace comprises a curious mixture of the Pointed architecture, known by the appellation of Gothic, or at least of architecture approaching to that style. The lowest, which is of course the most antient, part of the tower has narrow pointed windows; and its perpendicular ornaments consist of angular buttresses, very different from either the Grecian or Saxon mode of building; and the lower part of the palace has

has windows of wider dimenſions, with a waving pointed outline, ſimilar to what we find in the more antient Gothic of our cathedals. Now, if the palace be, as the ſhower ſaid it was, a building of 2000 years date, or even of half that antiquity, it far precedes our Pointed ſtyle of architecture; or if of coeval or even later date than ours, it is improbable that we ſhould have borrowed the idea from India, or that country from us. Whence then the origin of the Pointed form in India? With *us* it ſeems to have been ſuggeſted by the interſected Circular one. May it not in India have ariſen from the viſtas formed by thoſe groves or avenues of trees, under which the inhabitants might probably aſſemble for the purpoſes of religious worſhip? I know this latter hypotheſis has been contended for as the ground of the Pointed architecture of this country, but with very little probability. I ſhall be happy to read the opinions of any of your ingenious and able correſpondents on the ſubject. A Second Traveller.

The Pursuits of Architectural Innovation. N° LXXXIX.

Windsor Castle (as far as the preſent Survey goes) *concluded.*

PURSUING the deſcription of St. George's Chapel; the next object that preſents itſelf is the ſcreen and gallery entering into the choir. This work is a new performance, not executed either in oak or ſtone, the uſual materials made uſe of in our Antiquities, but with a ſubterfuge, a fictitious make-ſhift, called "Artificial Stone," a compoſition made up, it is generally underſtood, with ſtreet rakings, ſand, grounded glaſs, and I know not what; and then burnt together in a kiln. We know the properties of ſtone; of this compound we have ſtill to learn its laſting qualities. Confining our obſervations to the manufacture of this ſcreen, it may be thus commented on. From the great ſize and variety of parts conſtituting the Deſign, the whole was firſt obliged to be modelled in ſeveral pieces with clay, in order to make moulds from to caſt therein each particular portion, previous to their being put into the kiln for hardening. Now, thoſe who know the nature of clay, wherewith to make models, find it impoſſible to tool, in ſuch a ſubſtance, forms ſo correct as if they were trying their ſkill either in wood or ſtone: hence the work cannot be perfectly true or ſharp. Thus, when every particle is put together, after undergoing the above proceſs, what with the different ſhrinkings of the baked materials, and the inequality of the lines, the whole work affords a very unpleaſant ſight to the profeſſional looker-on. For inſtance, the mouldings of the cornices, and other horizontal dreſſings of this ſcreen, inſtead of running ſtraight, or level, take an undulating courſe; the perpendicular lines either overhang, or fall back from the plinths or baſes, in many a turn of tortured ſhape. From theſe hints it neceſſarily follows, the reſt of the ſcreen partakes of the like diſtortions. To ſpeak of the deſign itſelf, it certainly is the beſt imitation of our Antient Architecture that has yet been produced; and I am inclined to believe that thoſe who compoſed this performance and the South Porch, are not one and the ſame Artiſt. After all, I ſhould be glad to know upon what reaſonable grounds the original ſcreen was thrown aſide: it ſurely was of ſufficient importance, ſo as to accord with the ſtall embelliſhments of the choir, to which it led; at leaſt, the workers of thoſe ſtalls, not yet fallen below eſtimation, thought it an appropriate appendage to the ſublime diſplay they had there ſet forth. Hollar's elevation of the old ſcreen certainly enables us to give an opinion of its merits even from ſuch a "ſhadow," ſo left us. Others, as well as myſelf (admirers of our Antiquities), retaining in memory ſo excellent a work, will, ſurely, be always ready to own with what particular ſatisfaction they beheld it when in exiſtence. There was one peculiarity in the ſcreen I could never reconcile to my good liking, and that was the ſquare headed door-way in the centre; a pointed one being always adapted to ſuch ſituations. This remnant of the deſign has, notwithſtanding all conſiderations, been retained, to warrant, no doubt, the principal caſe of the new organ-caſe, which ſeems in the whole turn of its features to have been guided by the ſquare-headed appurtenance alluded to. How is all this to be reconciled likewiſe? I have always, and ſhall ſtill continue to hold an organ-caſe in the light of an odious decoration, obſtructing the view of an interior from one end to the other, and which, in our Antient or Religious edifices, ſo admirably

admirably calculated to be ſeen in a continued line, particularly in the upper tiers, demand the utmoſt attention. Nothing in our Antiquities warrants this monſtrous ſort of caſe, and organs uſed in former times (three or four in ſome Cathedrals) were always placed on high without this diſfiguring cover, and on the ſide of a choir, or in ſome other unobtruding ſituation. To ſhew the perverſe minds of certain men; antient altar-ſcreens, which were erected to add a ſublime effect to the moſt ſacred part of a church, and to carry on the perſpective intereſt of the ſcene, are by them pointed out as a deformity, by ſtopping up the view of the building, and, of courſe, adviſed to be deſtroyed*; while, with the ſame breath, they endeavour to evince how needful it is to fill in the ſpace dividing the nave from the choir with a dark maſs of ſomething†, in truth an organ-caſe, as an appearance at once the moſt eligible and beautiful!

Among the magic ſtall work of the choir, I ever paid my chief attention to the Sovereign's ſtall. I have before me a large drawing that I made ſome years back of this particular ſtall, and cannot perceive a ſort of bordered awning, which is now placed before the ſtall itſelf, thereon to hang curtains, &c. My guide aſſured me ſuch awning had always been thus open to obſervation, I having expreſſed ſome doubts as to its being an original ornament. How is this to be ſettled in my account? Within the arches beyond the ſtalls the partitions have certainly been altered. I cannot ſpeak to this poſitively, other than with regard to the removal of the iron ſcreen or monument raiſed over the grave of Edward the Fourth. Looking at Hollar's views, this ſcreen ſtood rather within the arch, and its greater part projecting into the North aiſle, without any fence or partition before it, and opening in full view to the altar. In my recollection, a partition entirely excluded it from ſight. This ſcreen is now once more in view, and puſhed rather beyond the arch, advancing, as it were, into the choir, and a new ſort of tracery fence (done in *compoſition*) worked up behind it. The back of this fence is converted into what is called a monument, wrought upon the modern ſyſtem, and totally unlike any thing in our Antiquities, with *black marble columns* and *tablet*, and an *inſcription* thereon, to the memory of Edward IV. At the foot of this monument is a *black marble* ſlab, with another inſcription in the centre to Edward. The contrivance of making the letters of both theſe inſcriptions take the black letter make will not paſs with Antiquaries; as ſuch letters ſhould have been ſet, according to the old way, either round the ledge of the tomb-part of the monument, or round the ledge of the ſlab, and not in a tablet, and in the centre of the ſlab, as we here behold them. In the name of conſiſtency, why affect to follow our Antiquities by piecemeal? why pluck a bit of this, and purloin a morſel of that, and then, like the half-approvers of *forbidden* and *ſuperſtitious* objects, know not how to ſelect, or where to place their forced imitations? Theſe efforts to me ſeem egregious and ridiculous.

The altar-ſcreen owes its putting together to a late Windſor Architect, who ſet about things in this way at a time when architectural ideas fluctuated between the prevailing modes of building then in practice, and the modes uſed by our Anceſtors; unwilling to ſet aſide the former as of Roman and Grecian growth, and fearing to adopt the latter as being the produce of the "Dark ages." Therefore, that he, the ſaid Windſor Profeſſionaliſt, might not incur unpleaſant reflections by leaning too much toward either ſyſtem, he has packed together tripods, vaſes, with pointed ſhields and pointed arches: Adelphi ornaments with the Tudor traceries! The time when this ſcreen was compoſed, I repeat, was marked by architectural doubt and uncertainty. Now we are bolder grown, can openly avow our attachment to our old ſtyles of Architecture; can affirm, that we *reſtore*, we *imitate* its charms: we can condemn, and deſtroy ſome of its brighteſt examples; and we can *improve*, that is, transform our moſt beautiful Cathedrals to what they ought to have been at their firſt foundation! O enlightened! O envied Nation! who may boaſt of men who *can* do all this, nay, more, who *have* done all this! I proceed: The pulpit is a feeble trial by the ſame Maſter of Deſign; therefore, there need not any time be waſted on its particulars.

The great Eaſt window.—While ſtanding

* Saliſbury, Lichfield, &c.

† Saliſbury and Lichfield Cathedrals.

ſtanding in the midſt of the Choir, and ruminating on the tranſparency before me, I ſaid thus to myſelf: What is the end aimed at by knocking out the enrichments of this window in its mullions and tracery, ſtopping-up the two adjoining windows North and South, and filling-up a third in continuation on both ſides with obſcure opaque paintings of arms, &c.? Is it, that ſo large a tranſparency of the Reſurrection as now takes up the whole opening ſhould have the preſumed effect of inſpiring a thought that it is the firſt and moſt glorious appendage in the reſplendent mound? It is not for me to account for the introduction of ſuch a performance, which, from the enormity of its ſize, and the prodigious vacuity it ſtands in, entirely acts at variance with the contour of the whole interior. Such a piece of handy-work in any other building, either on the Roman or Grecian plan, would have done honour to the painter, and high praiſe to the ſuggeſter of producing to the world ſo vaſt a ſpecimen of coloured glaſs. Here is gained a tranſparent ſcenic exhibition, and here is loſt one of the fineſt antient terminations of a religious edifice the land could own. The firſt conſequence raiſes a momentary applauſe, the ſecond an enduring regret. What this window once was, we cannot but remember; what it is, we but too plainly witneſs; what it will be, enquire of the maſons who deſtroyed the original parts, and the painter who has made good the opening ſo left by them. The mechanic patiently waits to give his aſſiſtance when the hour comes to require it; while (if report is true) the artiſt conſtantly attends to amend the fading tints, to which his utmoſt ſkill cannot enſure a permanency. Were our antient men of the chiſel and the pencil kept to ſuch profeſſional "watch and ward?" Did their ſtone or their glaſs labours ever evince this precarious, this imperfect halt of ſcience? Sir Reginald Bray, the great architect, when he announced to his country that this royal chapel was completed, beyond a doubt left it with a hope, that no hands but thoſe of Time would ever be affixed to any part of this his all-perfect erection, to ſhake, to rend, to mutilate. If ſtill his ſpirit hovers over theſe vaulted iſles, where arched ſymmetry and fretted enrichment ſit enthroned, how will theſe transformations here made manifeſt ſtand in judgment! Let my ideal phantaſies have way.—And now they ſink in Reaſon's cell.

Novelty ever reigns. Other victims of her power advance, ready for our argumentative ſway. *Improvement* too is in her train, and ranges with a force not to be repelled. Within this Iſle's wide round theſe liſters twain wanton at their will; they revel in the Antiquary's ſighs, and triumph in his mortifications. What, then, muſt I for this lay down my pen, cry all is loſt? Ah! no; purſue amain my ceaſeleſs taſk of profeſſional reprehenſion. The cauſe that bids me forth glows ſtill within my breaſt; a flame that cannot leave to burn but with my life; a life dedicated to the illuſtration and protection of our Antiquities.

Yours, &c. AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Chicheſter, April* 13.

I BELIEVE no town in Great Britain would afford a more copious field of reſearch to the Antiquary than the city of Chicheſter. If ſome account of the Antiquities of this place can find a corner in your ineſtimable Magazine, they are very much at your ſervice.

On the ſite of the market-houſe in North-ſtreet, in this city, was diſcovered, *anno* 1731, a ſtone ſunk in the ground with the following Inſcription:

"Neptuno et Minervæ templum pro ſalute domus divinæ ex auctoritate Tiberii Claudii Cogidubni regis lætati auguſti in Britannia. Collegiorum fraborum et qui in eo ſacris vel honorati ſunt de ſuo dedicaverunt donante aream Pudente Pudentini filio."

By this ſtone, which is in poſſeſſion of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, at Goodwood, it appears that a temple had been erected to Neptune and Minerva, by the Emperor Tiberius Claudius. Thus, Chicheſter was early in the poſſeſſion of the Romans, which accounts for the great number of coins which are dug up in every part of the city. The Broil, a common on which barracks are now erected, about a mile North of the city, is the ſite of a Roman encampment, and the foſſum and valle ſtill remain.

At Fiſhbourne, a village about a mile Weſt of Chicheſter, was diſcovered about the 20th of March this year, in digging by the road ſide for the foundation of a houſe, a teſſelated pavement about 13 feet 6 inches in width.

One

One end runs under a hedge, ſo that the length has not been aſcertained. In the middle is a ſpace about two feet in diameter, where the workmen found part of the baſe of a column. A fine ſpring immediately under the floor gives probability to the ſuppoſition of its having been intended for a bath. It is paved with ſmall black and white ſtones, but no figures or any thing were found to convey any idea of the time or purpoſe of its erection, except two ſmall copper coins of Veſpaſian. Several pieces of Roman cement, however, are picked up on the other ſide of the road; ſo that if the diſcovery were followed up with ſpirit, ſome valuable pieces of Antiquity might, perhaps, be found.

But it is not only to the admirer of Roman curioſities that Chicheſter will afford amuſement and delight. Its noble cathedral, and a light elegant Gothic croſs in the centre of the four principal ſtreets, forth [excellent ſubjects for the admirer of the Architecture of the middle ages. The cathedral, which, like moſt others, has ſuffered from Time, and from the ignorance or vicious taſte of thoſe who repaired it, has been partly built in the time of the Saxon or antient Gothic Architecture, and partly later. This circumſtance, it muſt be confeſſed, takes off ſomething from its beauty; as the maſſive columns and arches of the former correſpond but ill with the ſlender elegant pillars of the latter. But I mean not here to give a complete account of the Architecture of this cathedral, even if I poſſeſſed the ability. I ſhall only remark, that the tomb of that beautiful Poet, Collins, in one of the aiſles, poſſeſſes a double charm in the eyes of the lover of the Fine Arts. It is an admirable piece of Sculpture; and is adorned with a very appropriate epitaph by the celebrated Hayley.

Yours, &c. VAHOTSAV.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct* 19.

IT may be no unprofitable queſtion to enquire of the "Architect," whence comes it that, with all his profeſſed knowledge of our antient architecture, his conſtant zeal ſhewn for its preſervation, his ſeemingly juſt criticiſms on modern imitations of ſuch remains, his merited expoſure of innovations wrought thereon, he tells us nothing of what works he has been employed about, or what encouragement received from the great and affluent, to give a degree of credit to his animadverſions and his comments. We cannot ſuppoſe he has more *modeſty* than other men, that keeps him back in this particular. There certainly muſt be a ſomething behind the curtain that hides this part of his endeavours from the "world's gariſh eye." We who are curious about this buſineſs earneſtly require an explanation, and hope the "Architect" will not in this inſtance be *ſilent*, but regard the application of his friend Q. U. I.

* See our Review of Haye's Hiſt. of Chicheſter, p. 433.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Oct.* 6.

THOUGH the legend on the Ring, in p. 801, is very obſcure, and your correſpondent R. C. of Middleton (from whoſe initials we may recognize a valuable writer), acknowledges it to have completely puzzled him, as well as others; I am unwilling to give it up as *an hopeleſs caſe*; and beg leave to throw my "mite of conjecture" into your antiquarian treaſury.

SCA. BAR, or *Saint Barbara*, certainly occupies the moſt conſpicuous place on the Ring, but its wearer does not ſeem to have relied *ſolely* on her protection; for I think the ſmall letters may be read IHESUS, MARIA, or IHESU & (et) MARIA.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. JUSTICE HARDINGE'S *Charge to the* GRAND JURY *of* GLAMORGANSHIRE.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY,

"The Calendar is a very light one, except a commitment, upon a Coroner's Inqueſt, of Murder, as I thought; but which, the officer now tells me, is a miſtake of the Calendar, and ſhould have been Manſlaughter. But I hope, and I alſo believe, that your Coroner is very much upon his guard, in directions to his inqueſts; eſpecially upon ſubjects of this nature, in which they are naturally guided and ſwayed by his judgment. It is no trivial thing to charge a man with murder, if he be guilty of a ſubordinate homicide, though a felony. There is an odium inflicted on him by the verdict of that inqueſt, and there is jeopardy of life incurred; becauſe upon that verdict he muſt be arraigned before a jury here, and put upon his trial. Theſe manſlaughters are diſgraceful to the Welſh, and, I muſt add with concern, to this part of that whole principality, the Weſt. They ariſe either from the habit of tippling to exceſs—

ceſs (a moſt prevalent cuſtom of the Welſh)—from a falſe and miſcalculated ſenſe of honour and ſpirit—or from the rage of what is called pugiliſm, converted into an article of taſte, and a ſcience. In either of theſe views, the death of a man demands a peculiar guard againſt a repetition of it, by ſuch liberties with human life as theſe.—Of a more general nature, I have no topics to lay before you. The rumour of invaſion, or of combined fleets at ſea, break no ſlumbers here, though you are the inhabitants of a coaſt. You have no fear, becauſe you have a ſoldier and a ſailor to defend you, who liſtens to no compromiſe of public ſpirit, and ſpurns every alternative but that of conqueſt over tyrants—or death at his poſt, upon the bed of honour, with arms in his hands. If you look at the map of Europe, and ſee what a diminutive appearance our iſlands make in that ſcale, you naturally aſk yourſelves, how it comes to paſs, that we are the centre of union for all the powers of the Continent, againſt the deſpotiſm which has trampled them under its foot? What is the anſwer to that queſtion? We are no taller men than our neighbours in the world, we are not more opulent, we have not more ſtrength, of any kind, we are not more valiant, we are not better politicians, and, I fear, that we are not more virtuous. But we have a Conſtitution of Government, the wiſdom of ages, practically underſtood in all its bleſſings, and the envy of the world. It is a Conſtitution alone, which almoſt inſpires thoſe who live under it, with a genius worthy of the intereſt at ſtake, and reſembling its character. It unites the energy of power, and the bond of allegiance, to the jealous diſcipline of a popular check over it, if it lean an inch to oppreſſion. You have received this precious gift (you, the Welſh, have pre-eminently received it) from anceſtors half loſt in antiquity, but whoſe deſcendants have been ſignalized for their valour and public ſpirit; you will feel it as the moſt valuable and proudeſt heir-loom of your inheritance. I ſaid, that we had no reaſon to boaſt of ſuperior virtue, as compared with our neighbours; and my determined ſpirit of indifferent juſtice compels me to reprobate a local incident of this town, which (if Religion is not a word, a name, and a ſound) is of a deeply miſchevious impreſſion. Yeſterday opened a month which is, perhaps, the moſt critical of the harveſt. The inhabitants of this town are opulent, and are enlightened. We have at this moment another harveſt in our hands, and are, perhaps, to defend its produce at the point of the ſword; we have properties, freedom, and life, at ſtake. That Religion is no cypher in the warfare before us, we aſſert and prove, by the habit of conſecrating banners upon the altar. Yet, it was yeſterday, that, in the church of this town, at the table of the Sacrament, except the Judge, the Sheriff, the Miniſter, and a part of his family, we had but one communicant, a poor tradeſman of the town! You may depend upon it, Gentlemen, that if ſuch habits of negligence are continued, our Calendars will aſſume a more formidable hue. That is not all the miſchief. Every local defence muſt have the hearts of the neighbours around you, which never can be obtained, unleſs religious examples are imparted and circulated by the rich. What muſt ſervants think of ſuperiors, who appear to be elevated above the duties, and even the appearance and the exterior of religion? Their defence will be be a rope of ſand, unleſs they are loved and revered by thoſe connections. I cannot wiſh or pray for a better deſtiny to this town, than to beſeech that it could, as one great family, reſemble the houſe of the High Sheriff, in which I had the honour of ſleeping a few nights ago. The ſervants there would lay down their lives to defend their maſter and miſtreſs, becauſe they are made religious, humane, and good, by the example of thoſe whom they ſerve; and more like children, than as dependants. A maſter and miſtreſs like theſe are bleſſings of incalculable value in the neighbourhood, and their public ſpirit is a model of political wiſdom, which every circle of life ſhould emulate, but moſt of all, the inhabitants of rich and populous towns. There are two other ſubjects of a local nature, upon which a few words may be attended with uſe; one of them is, the liſt of thoſe from whom juries are taken, who ſit upon life and property here. I am told, it is a liſt extremely defective and partial. The reſult is, that men of inferior eſtimation, but who are exempted by law from the burthen, receive and bear it by force, that all the ſuitors of the Court are at the mercy of thoſe who are not likely to do them juſtice; that abler men are excuſed; eſcape from a legal burthen, and rob the parties here of their enlightened aſſiſtance. The Magiſtrates will ſee how to controul and redreſs the miſchiefs ſo deſcribed, by their check over the petty conſtables who make out the liſt, who are puniſhable, by a fine at leaſt, if it is incorrect. Another topic is, that of roads; they are much improved in this country, but much remains to be done ſtill. If it be tyranny to make new roads by force, upon a failure of all other expedients, I court the name of a tyrant; but I had rather ſee this power in your hands—and ſuperfluous in mine."

229. *Conſiderations on the late and preſent State of* Ireland, *in which Catholic Emancipation is fully diſcuſſed; in Refutation of Obſervations and Reflections thereon, by* Robert Stearne Tighe, *Eſq. of* Mitchelſtown, *in the County of* Weſtmeath; *and on a Letter to the Earl of* Wycombe.

OUR Review of Mr. T's Obſervations and Reflections will beſt be given in the words of the author of the "Conſiderations."

"We may fairly conclude, from the general tenor of this writer's obſervations on the ſtate of Ireland, that he is radically ignorant of it; and this cannot be a matter of ſurpriſe to us, when he candidly declares, in his firſt page, that he was abſent from it near twenty years previous to the year 1800, when the incorporated Union took place.

"Had he reſided in his native country during that eventful period, he would have diſcovered the real ſource of the rebellion of 1798, and of the treaſonable conſpiracies which preceded it; and he would have learned that they were exactly the ſame, in their cauſes and effects, with ſimilar occurrences which continued to agitate and diſgrace Ireland for above 160 years previous to the Revolution.

"In his ſecond page he tells us that 'a tolerably extenſive intercourſe in private life, in various parts of England, has enabled him to bear teſtimony (and he witneſſed it with the trueſt ſatisfaction) to the generally and zealouſly cordial diſpoſition of the people of England towards their fellow-ſubjects of Ireland.'

"Of this the Britiſh Legiſlature gave ample teſtimony, in granting the Iriſh an equal participation of their trade, with only a few exceptions, and in gradually repealing, previous to the Union, the penal laws againſt the Iriſh Roman Catholicks.

"But I would aſk Mr. Tighe how it comes to paſs that theſe religioniſts were in ſome degree peaceable and obedient, while they were ſubject to reſtrictive laws; and that, ever ſince their repeal, they, in imitation of their anceſtors in the 16th and 17th centuries, have manifeſted a ſanguinary diſpoſition towards their Proteſtant fellow-ſubjects, a deſire to ſubvert the conſtitution, and to ſeparate their native country from England, with the aid of a ferocious foreign enemy, juſtly abhorred by every nation in Europe? and yet the Iriſh Papiſts have not ceaſed to court their alliance, and to ſolicit their aſſiſtance, to accompliſh theſe purpoſes.

"The whole of this pamphlet conſiſts of aſſertions, repeated with diſguſting tautology, that there would be great wiſdom in putting the Iriſh Romaniſts on the ſame footing with the Proteſtants, and that it could not fail of promoting the proſperity of Ireland; but his aſſertions on this point are not ſupported by a ſhadow of argument; nor does he even attempt to ſhew how this expedient is likely to produce the benign effects which he anticipates. In defence of his plan, he quotes the opinion of ſome Engliſh ſtateſmen, who are as ignorant of the real ſtate of Ireland as they are of Kamtſchatka or California, and whoſe errors on this ſubject have been the ſource of unutterable calamities to that iſland.

"It is much to be lamented that the Government of England have been moſt egregiouſly deceived, as to the ſtate of Ireland, by men who are totally ignorant of it, or by perſons who are led, by ſiniſter deſigns, to impoſe on them. In his third page Mr. Tighe ſpeaks of 'the ſteady and impartial line of conduct adopted and purſued by the Earl of Hardwicke;' and he ſays that 'he truſts his countrymen will ever entertain a proper ſenſe of the temper, moderation, and humanity, which have marked his Excellency's character.' I would aſk Mr. Tighe, how it has happened that all theſe excellent qualities, and the conciliating diſpoſition of the preſent Viceroy, and, I may add, of his predeceſſor, have not, in the ſmalleſt degree, abated the rooted diſaffection of the Romaniſts, which, like a ſmouldering fire, is ever ready to be blown into a blaze by the breath of accident? The following incidents afford woeful and unequivocal proofs of this: The very general inſurrection which took place on the landing of one thouſand French in the year 1798, in two provinces, the dreadfully-diſtracted ſtate of Leinſter and Munſter in 1799, and the cataſtrophe which occurred on the 23d of July, 1803, which burſt forth when a deluſive calm prevailed, and which is ſo beautifully illuſtrated by our immortal Bard:

'But as we often ſee, againſt ſome ſtorm,
A ſilence in the heavens, the rack ſtand ſtill,
The bold winds ſpeechleſs, and the orb below
As huſh as death; anon the dreadful thunder
Doth rend the region.—' SHAKSPEARE.

"Government tacitly acknowledge their apprehenſions of ſimilar events by the ſalutary precaution which they have adopted for above a year, and which they continue at this time, of having the ſtreets of the metropolis perambulated in the night by patroles of cavalry*; and they have inſulated

* "It is well worth obſervation, that the

insulated the castle of Dublin, by pulling down all the houses contiguous to it, as a measure of security.

"Since the arrival of Lord Hardwicke in Ireland, the Committee, or Directory, now sitting in Dublin, have sent two ambassadors to Paris, and they continue to maintain an alliance with the French, which began so early as the year 1791.

"Notwithstanding all these alarming circumstances, Mr. Tighe tells us, in his fourth page, that this is a favourable opportunity to enter upon, what is called by the vulgar and ignorant, *Catholic Emancipation*." (pp. 3—7.)

"We may learn, from history and experience, the only sure guides to statesmen, that the Romanists, not only from their past conduct, but from the noxious doctrines of their Church, which from its infallibility are immutable, *never* can make good subjects of a Protestant state*; and this is deducible from the uniform opinion of their most learned divines, antient and modern. These doctrines were so subversive of social order, and dangerous to the constitution in England, by producing treasonable conspiracies against the State, and assassination plots against the Sovereign, that severe penal laws were enacted against them, on grounds of political necessity, in the reign of Elizabeth; and, in process of time, they almost extinguished the Popish religion. Penal laws were not enacted against them in Ireland till after the Revolution, and they were by no means as severe as in England; though the Irish Romanists, for 160 years previous to that period, were uninterruptedly guilty of treasonable combinations, rebellions, and massacres, whenever they found any favourable opportunity to carry them into effect; and they frequently solicited the assistance of foreign powers to separate their native country from England.

"These laws made them, in some degree, quiet and obedient to the State; and their operation was such that they would have made Ireland a Protestant country ere now, had they not been repealed. So early as the year 1782 they obtained a full and complete toleration of their religion, and the same right as their Protestant fellow-subjects, to acquire and transfer property of every kind. In short, they enjoyed a more perfect, extensive, and better-secured system of civil liberty at that period, than the most favoured subjects of any state in Europe, those of England excepted, and much more than their British fellow-religionists. In the year 1793 they were put exactly on the same footing with Protestants, except being excluded from sitting in Parliament, and from the enjoyment of a few confidential offices in the higher departments of the State*.

"Such concessions, so strongly indicative of the mildness and liberality of the British Government, instead of conciliating the Irish Romanists, and attaching them to the State, have elicited that disaffection which is ever inseparable from Popery under a Protestant state; and have encouraged them to display, without disguise, and in the most unqualified manner, that deep-rooted and envenomed rancour against it, which their ancestors did in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, *when they enjoyed a full participation of the constitution, and did not labour under any incapacity whatsoever*.

"The British Government were led to revoke these laws, by a belief that the advancement of science, and the improvement of reason, had removed, or, at least, abated, the dangerous religious prejudices of the Irish Romanists; but experience has proved that they were egregiously mistaken.

"I shall now endeavour to prove, from unquestionable documents, that the tenets of their religion never can undergo the smallest alteration; and that they will always produce the same deleterious effects under a Protestant state, whenever they are powerful enough to carry them into practice.

"The infallibility of general councils has been uniformly maintained and contended for in the Romish Church. A Popish priest, in his *canonical oath*, '*promises to receive and profess the sacred canons and general councils, particularly that of Trent;*' which recognises and sanctions all the impious doctrines of the fourth Lateran Council; and he also promises '*to condemn, reject, and anathematize all things contrary thereto, and all heresies which the Church has condemned, rejected, and anathematized.*'

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the same precaution to prevent the destruction of the metropolis was necessary in the year 1793, in which the House of Commons was burnt."

* "How much more should this truth be felt and attended to, when it is well known that the majority of the Irish people are Papists; which was the case, in Elizabeth's reign, in England?"

* "It is astonishing what means are employed to deceive the British publick on this point. Many news-papers, and Mr. Cobbett's in particular, are fraught with the most egregious falsehoods relative to it. The latter, which is well known to be devoted to a party, has recently represented the Irish Papists to be in a worse state of slavery than the people of Turkey."

"Mr.

"Mr. Francis Plowden, a great champion of Popery in England at present, says, in a work intituled "The Case Stated," and published in London in 1791, that 'the Roman Catholicks admit the decrees of a general council, in matters of faith and morality, when approved of by the Pope, and received by the Church, to be absolutely infallible, and not liable to deceit or error.'

"His brother, the Rev. Charles Plowden, goes a step farther; for, in a treatise published by him in 1790, he maintains, and contends for, the infallibility of the Pope, and asserts, that '*it is as necessary for the constitution of the Church, and the preservation of faith, as the infallibility of councils themselves.*' It is intituled, "Considerations on the modern Opinion of the Fallibility of the Holy See." Dr. Troy, titular archbishop of Dublin, tells us, in his famous pastoral instruction, published there in 1793, that 'the Church is infallible, in her doctrinal decisions and canons, on points of faith and morals; and, therefore, Catholicks are obliged to adhere implicitly to such decrees and canons of the Church, assembled in general council, and confirmed by the Pope, as rules of faith.' (pp. 8—12.)

"The odious and detestable principles of their religion are incessantly infused into the Popish multitude by their priests, because they are bound, by their canonical oath, and by their general councils, to do so; and, for this reason, they differ as much, in point of moral principle, from all other members of the Christian Church in the British Empire as the Malays do from all the other inhabitants of the East.

"Now, lest the publick should believe that these doctrines are grown obsolete, or have been forgotten by the votaries of the Romish Church, Mr. Francis Plowden, in the work which I have quoted, asserts, 'If any one says, or pretends to insinuate, that the modern Roman Catholicks, who are the late object of the bounty of Parliament, differ in one iota from their ancestors, he either deceives himself, or he wishes to deceive others. *Semper eadem* is more emphatically descriptive of our religion than of our jurisprudence.' ! ! !

"Dr. Troy says, in his pastoral letter, which I have cited, 'The religious principles of Roman Catholicks, being unchangeable, are applicable to all times.'!

"Cardinal Bellarmine, a learned doctor of the Romish Church, whose opinions are highly respected by its votaries, says, 'War must not be made against hereticks, when they are stronger than us *.'

"He says, also, 'The Church does not always execute her power of deposing heretical princes, though she always retains it;' and he gives a very good reason for it; 'because she is not always in a capacity to put it in execution.'

"Gregory XIII. in the reign of Elizabeth, dispensed with the rigorous observance of these religious duties in the English Roman Catholicks, which had been insisted on by his predecessor, Pope Pius V. in his famous bull; and they were allowed to appear peaceable and obedient to her, till they were powerful enough to rise and put them in execution." (pp. 13—15.)

"Dr. M'Nevin, a Papist, one of the Irish Directory, and a most active and intelligent leader of the conspiracy which exploded in rebellion in 1798, declared, in his examination upon oath, before the Secret Committee of the House of Lords, that the mass of the people in the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, care not the value of this pen, or the drop of ink which it contains, for Parliamentary Reform or Catholic Emancipation. Mr. Emmett, another leader in that scene of anarchy, made a similar declaration upon oath before the same assembly; and they both acknowledged that separation was the main object of the conspirators." (pp. 19, 20.)

"Some years previous to the Irish rebellion of 1641, Dean Bernard asked the illustrious Primate Usher, whether he thought there was a total end to the persecution of the Protestants, and he answered,

'Fool not yourself with vain hopes of its being past, for I tell you, that what you have seen is but the beginning of sorrow, to that which is to come, on all the Protestant churches, which, ere long, will fall under a sharper persecution than ever yet they have had upon them; and that by the cruel hands of the Papists *.'

"This great man had been an eye-witness of the horrid scenes of treason, anarchy, and bloodshed, which Popery had produced in the two preceding reigns. He was well acquainted with the fundamental doctrines of the Romish Church, and, as a controversialist, had impugned them with more zeal and ability than any of his contemporaries or predecessors. We hope the publick will allow that his opinion on this subject is as much to be respected as Mr. Tighe's.

"Primate Usher's prediction has been verified by two dreadful rebellions, which occurred in the seventeenth century, *before the penal laws were enacted*, and two

* "Hæreticos non esse bello petendos, quando fortiores sunt nobis."

* "Usher's Life, p. 35."

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in our times, *since the whole of them have been repealed.*

"I think I have now proved, in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, that Mr. Tighe's plan of emancipation would not effect, what he aſſerts it would, 'an annihilation of our religious animoſities;' and I hope to be able to prove that it would not bring about 'the attachment of the Roman Catholic Clergy to the State;' which is another of his poſitions.

"I before ſtated the dangerous tenets which are enjoined by their general councils; that a Popiſh prieſt *ſwears to receive and profeſs them;* and that he alſo promiſes *to condemn, reject, and anathematize all things contrary thereto, and all hereſies which the Church has condemned, rejected, and anathematized.*

"Now, in conformity to this oath, the Popiſh prieſts have been the chief promoters of all the rebellions which have diſgraced Ireland in our times, and in the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth centuries, *before the penal laws were enacted. Nay, while they enjoyed all the church livings, and had a ſplendid hierarchy,* in the reign of Henry VIII. they, in obedience to the bull of Pope Paul III. renounced their allegiance to their liege Sovereign, and offered their native country to the French king. Now I defy Mr. Tighe to prove that they ever renounced any of the dangerous tenets of their religion, which have uniformly made them aliens to a Proteſtant ſtate." (pp. 24, 25.)

But we muſt tranſcribe the whole of this excellent pamphlet to detect and diſplay the danger of truſting greater power in Roman Catholic hands.

"It is well worth obſerving, that, in the preſent Catholic Committee, who mean to petition Parliament, there are ſome perſons who were active agitators and incendiaries in the rebellion of 1798." (p. 33, n.) . . . . "I will venture to aſſert, that the rebellion of 1798 would not have taken place if the elective franchiſe had not been granted to the Roman Catholicks." (p. 34.)

"Popery is now what it was in the ſixteenth, ſeventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, and it muſt ever be the ſame, from the infallibility of its church; and, therefore, Mr. Hume, in the 67th chapter of his Hiſtory, juſtly obſerves, in ſpeaking of Popery, 'Such zeal of proſelytiſm actuates that ſect, that its miſſionaries have penetrated into every nation of the globe, and, in one ſenſe, is a Popiſh plot carried on againſt all ſtates, Proteſtant, Pagan, and Mahometan.' (p. 36.)

The Jeſuits, whoſe order was annihilated by Pope Ganganelli, 1773, at the ſpirited inſtance of the Courts of Paris, Madrid, Naples, and Liſbon, who threatened to deprive him of his territory, to the very gates of Rome, if he did not comply, are now reſtored by the preſent Pope; and not a ſingle Prince in Europe has ventured to expreſs his diſapprobation of it, and for this obvious reaſon, that they are afraid of incurring Buonaparte's diſpleaſure.

"As the Pope is now become an humble and a paſſive inſtrument in his hands, we may fairly conclude, that he would not venture to revive the order of the Jeſuits unleſs he had the ſanction of the French uſurper for ſo doing; and, as it is more than probable that, in future, they will be his Janiſſaries, and not thoſe of his Holineſs, he will be more formidable to the ſafety of ſovereign princes, through their agency, than by his armies*." (p. 45.)

"We are told by Dr. Troy, in his famous paſtoral letter of 1793, that a College of Cardinals at Rome ſuperintended the affairs of Ireland †." (p. 50.)

260. *A Narrative of Events that have lately taken Place in* Ireland *among the Society called* Quakers; *with correſponding Documents, and occaſional Obſervations.*

"FOR upwards of a century the Society called Quakers has exiſted, an amicable, compact, and united body; receiving conſiderable acceſſions of proſelytes from almoſt every other religious community; and with very few inſtances of receſſion, among its own members, on the ground of deliberate and conſcientious diſſent, although many have been diſowned for oppoſition, either by immoral conduct or otherwiſe, to the eſtabliſhed Rules.

* "About fifty years ſince, that reſpectable writer, Monteſquieu, ſaid of the Pope, in his Perſian Letters, 'C'eſt un vieux idole qu'on adore par habitude.' "He is an old idol, whom they are in the habit of worſhiping." He foretold the downfall of Popery; and it is certain that this laſt procedure of the Pope will tend to bring Popery into contempt."

† "It is aſtoniſhing that the Britiſh Government would not completely put an end to the Papal power in Ireland, as Buonaparte did in France, when he concluded the Concordat with the Pope. Ireland is the only country in Europe where he has the full and excluſive inveſtiture of biſhopricks and church preferments, which is the real ſource of all the calamities of that iſland."

"The occurrence of events like those recorded in the following narrative would, therefore, naturally be regarded as extraordinary, and could not fail to excite a peculiar interest. From various causes, however, it has happened, that correct information concerning these events has not been procurable, without great difficulty, even by persons who have taken considerable pains to obtain it. Vague and erroneous reports have, indeed, continued to circulate, and some of them have been extremely injurious to the character both of the Society and of those who have separated from it. To counteract the evils occasioned by these reports, to perform an act of historical justice to both the parties, and to gratify the wishes of those who are desirous of a correct statement of the facts, have been the original and chief inducements to this publication, which it was at first intended should consist of a simple record of the transactions and documents, unaccompanied by any comments. It soon appeared, however, that the introduction of *some* observations was absolutely necessary, not only for the sake of preserving a due connexion in the narrative, but also of explaining several parts of it; and especially to readers not intimately conversant with the discipline of the Society. In performing this office, the interest excited by the subject has suggested a variety of reflections connected with it. Different persons will doubtless entertain different opinions concerning these reflections; but the narrative itself is not necessarily connected with them; and it is hoped the facts and documents are so stated as to enable every reader to draw his own conclusions from them. The events are novel and unprecedented in the history of the Society; they have been collected with impartiality, fidelity, and diligence; they are capable of much interesting and instructive application; and a correct statement of them may therefore be acceptable, and even useful to those in whose minds different sentiments may be excited by them. *Preface.*

30th March, 1804."

"Religious Societies, however distinguished from each other by a diversity in their opinions, modes of worship, internal government, and appropriate customs, appear, in the progress of time, to have passed through a very similar process. The formation of a new sect necessarily presupposes great zeal in the minds of its founders. Sometimes persecution, and, generally, difficulties and opposition, are then to be encountered; and, by the operation of a wise law in the constitution of human nature, the exertion which is made in surmounting these obstacles is adapted, in each successive instance, to increase the zeal which will enable its possessors to triumph in future conflicts. Soon, however, must the first generation pass away, and, not unfrequently, with them or their immediate descendants, the peculiar circumstances under which the Society was first formed cease to operate. When this becomes the case, and in an especial manner if persecution no longer exists, inferior principles, common to human nature, resume their powerful operation, and the members of the Society become like other men, though still distinguished by peculiar modes and customs. That active zeal for its interests, which eminently distinguished the first founders of the Society, inspired them with a readiness to sacrifice all worldly considerations, in order to promote its welfare; but, in the minds of their descendants, wealth, pleasure, and honour, regain that ascendancy which, in all ages, they seem to possess over the bulk of mankind. In most instances, however, it has happened that a virtuous few still remain: these preserve their attachment to the cause for which they are associated; and the painful reflections, induced by the lukewarmness of their brethren, operate in producing even a farther increase of zeal in themselves. For some time this faithful band persevere in their efforts for re-animating the Society with the active spirit of its founders, and, without resorting to any new means, devote themselves, with generous and unwearied ardour, to give effect to the rules and institutions established by their ancestors. These exertions seldom succeed in fully producing the desired effect. Hence the prevalence of worldly motives, and the weakness of human nature, become the subject of lamentation; they excite many a painful reflection in the minds of those who are thus benevolently exercised, and who are sometimes tempted to give up the cause of truth and virtue, under the influence of despondency. Happily, however, such impressions are not permanent, and the persevering virtue of ardent minds urges them afresh to active exertions. Those persons especially, who are pre-eminent in zeal, are in time led to enquire whether the deficiencies which they lament are to be ascribed to some imperfection in the existing Rules and Institutions of the Society—to a failure in the right application of them—or to the want of new and varied Rules and Institutions, more adapted to present exigencies.

"By these enquiries, particularly if they derive encouragement from the concurrent practice of the Society, or from any peculiar or extraordinary circumstances of the times, the mind becomes, in some degree, liberated from a subjection

tion to antient prescription. From an attention to mere rules and institutions, it is led to a serious examination of the *doctrines and opinions* maintained by the Society, some of which have been perhaps too implicitly adopted by its members from education or tradition. The effect of such enquiries is, that new views on these subjects are presented; and if these become confirmed by subsequent and mature reflection, they naturally produce new matter for interesting discussion to the Society. Hence arises diversity of opinion; and, under such circumstances, it is sometimes found that well-intentioned and even pious men are not always the most accommodating. From the ardour with which some conceive, and others oppose, new plans of reform, or new views respecting rules, institutions, doctrines, or opinions, and from the degrees of importance which each associates with the effect of their respective and opposing exertions, a collision of interests and wishes takes place;—the zeal and warmth of temper with which the controverted points are discussed serve to create a mutual pertinacity;—and not unfrequently the bands of brotherly kindness and charity are thereby weakened. They who cannot induce the Society to adopt their measures are sometimes led to separate from it rather than abandon them. And even when the rejection of these measures is not deemed a sufficient motive for leaving the Society, their separation from it may, notwithstanding, be rendered unavoidable, either by the temper and conduct of its rulers, or by the very constitutions of Societies themselves, which, in many instances, have declared, as an essential law, that dissimilarity in conduct or opinions on certain points cannot consistently be tolerated amongst their members, and have therefore required that they who are refractory in such respects shall be excluded from communion." (*Introduction*, pp. 1—4.)

It appears, that the system of the Quakers is composed of a *preparative meeting*, a monthly, a quarterly, and a yearly meeting, for discipline. The national yearly meeting in Ireland corresponds with the yearly meeting at London; and the members of the Society in the American States have their distinct yearly meetings. Queries and advices are framed, and answers required. The select meetings are composed of ministers or elders. Our readers will here observe, that people who preach or speak only when the Spirit prompts have yet established ministers, and a system of ecclesiastical polity. The representative national meetings in Ireland first began 1670; but it was never admitted that the societies in Ireland were amenable, in matters of discipline, to the yearly meetings of Great Britain. The provincial six weeks meetings in Ireland were discontinued in 1792. Job Scott, of Providence in Rhode island, having left his children and near connexions, and his native land, under an apprehension of religious duty, visited the societies in Ireland, England, and Wales; and certain sceptical opinions were found in his journal after his death, 1793. For several years previous to this time, the very low and declined state of the Society in Ireland had been frequently and pathetically lamented by its ministers in their public discourses, and by several of the men eminent among them in their journals; and reports of this declension, 1794, 1795, and 1796, are here published. In the answer to one of the queries about the frequent reading of the *Holy Scriptures*, the word *Holy* was admitted, as tending to "*exalt them in our estimation as highly as the spirit of truth itself.*" (p. 48.) Several historical passages in the Old Testament were objected to by individuals as affecting the inspiration of the Scriptures. The discussion of controverted opinions was studiously avoided. The professors of such opinions were slighted, and individuals declined taking off the hat, and continuing uncovered, while such ministers kneeled in prayer. "It has long been an established opinion, that the rightly-concerned ministers of the Gospel, without any previous opportunities for observation, or the assistance of any external information whatever, are, whenever it pleases Divine Wisdom so to assist them, endued with such a knowledge of the several mental states, in a religious respect, of meetings or individuals, as enables them to minister suitable instruction to such states." (p. 69, n.)—Two women objected to societies and printed forms of faith. David Sands justified judicial oaths and taking away life. "John Hancock, an acknowledged minister, ran well for a time, but *through watchfulness*; having latterly forsaken the attendance of those meetings which he had contributed to support, and his example influencing his children, which are at home, they also have refrained from our meetings, as well as many others in divers places;

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in order to bear our teſtimony againſt this *diſorderly conduct*, and, as much as we can, to ſhut the door againſt this *deluſive, falſe liberty* that has crept in among us, do publiſh this our teſtimony againſt the ſaid John Hancock; nor can we hold unity with him, as a member or miniſter, till his eyes are again mercifully anointed, that he may ſee the *deluſion he has fallen into*, and be enabled to *condemn* that conduct which we, as a ſociety, have not unity with." (p. 117.) Extracts from his writings are in the Appendix, No. IV. Other elders and members declined the meetings for diſcipline; and Anne Clibborn reſigned the office of clerk to the women's meeting; and, 9 months after, ſent in her reſignation of membership, "being fully perſuaded, in her own mind, that many of the forms and rules eſtabliſhed in the Society are not of *God*, but of *man*." (p. 121.) Another miniſter declared his belief that their Society had degenerated into lifeleſs formality. Another was diſowned for not ſtanding up and taking off his hat when N. Waln kneeled in prayer. Others were diſowned for entering into marriage without the forms of the Society; and all the ten parties at the marriage ſhared the ſame fate; and one woman died impenitent.

It appears clearly, from this narrative, that the *forms* of godlineſs are grown irkſome to the members of the Society, who wiſh to be freed from the reſtraint of the "dogmas of any particular book," meaning the written Scriptures. (p. 164.) "Alas, poor Ireland! Is this the *temper, ſpirit*, and *ſyſtem*, under which the church-government of our Society in that kingdom is *in future* to be adminiſtered? and is its *final doom thus ſealed?*" (p. 199.)

261. *A Memoir of the Proceedings of the Society called* Quakers, *belonging to the Monthly Meeting of* Hardſhaw, *in* Lancaſhire, *in the Caſe of the Author of a Publication intituled "A Narrative of Events which have lately taken Place in* Ireland," &c. *By* William Rathbone.

THAT the ſpirit of love and charity profeſſed by the Society, whoſe diſtinguiſhing denomination is FRIENDS, ſhould be ſo repeatedly violated by the profeſſors towards one another, is one of the ſigns of falling-off ſo much to be lamented. They ſuffer the loſs of all things under the name of Perſecution, yet inflict the ſevereſt wounds on one another with a truly inquiſitorial ſpirit.

"HARDSHAW was formerly a hamlet, but in later years has become a town of conſiderable ſize, and is now generally known by the name of ST. HELEN'S. It is four miles diſtant from Preſcot, on the road to Wigan. The members of the Society who reſide in, and in the neighbourhood of, Warrington, Liverpool, Wigan, and Mancheſter, aſſemble once a month for the purpoſe of tranſacting their diſcipline, and are hence called A MONTHLY MEETING. From the circumſtance of theſe meetings having, in former times, been conſtantly held at Hardſhaw, this diſtrict-aſſociation was denominated THE MONTHLY MEETING OF HARDSHAW. It is ſuppoſed that it now includes about 200 families, or 1000 individuals." *Advertiſement.*

It has often been obſerved, that, in caſes of extreme degeneracy, reformation has been applied with an affectation of pradiſh ſeverity. This is in no inſtance more ſtrongly marked than in the caſe of the Society for the Suppreſſion of Vice, who are in a fair way of bringing themſelves into contempt for their over-zealous meaſures. In party matters, a point once gained tranſports the reformers beyond the bounds of diſcretion, and, in the end, completely ruins the beſt cauſe. But let Friend Rathbone expoſe the Jeſuitical inquiſitorial ſpirit of his Society in his own words:

"The right of any conſtituted Society to exerciſe an inquiſitorial juriſdiction over its members, by authoritatively requiring an expoſition of their private opinions on any ſubject whatever, may be juſtly denied. On every proper occaſion, however, the conſcientious Chriſtian is 'ready to give an anſwer to every man that aſketh a reaſon of the hope that is in him;' and circumſtances may exiſt, under which the public declaration of his ſentiments becomes a duty which he owes to his own character, and to what he conceives to be the intereſts of truth.

"Under the influence of theſe and ſimilar conſiderations, the following Memoir is now preſented to the publick. It contains all the minutes and documents recorded by the monthly meeting of Hardſhaw relating to the caſe of the author; with the addition of ſome explanatory notes; but with ſcarcely any comment by him, except what is contained in the four concluding pages. This plan has been adopted for the expreſs purpoſe of preſenting to the reader an impartial ſtatement, in order that he may form an unbiaſſed judgment upon it.

"The

"The diſcuſſions which took place at the ſeveral ſittings of the monthly meeting, while this caſe was under conſideration, occupied much time. That it is not deſireable to bring the *whole* of theſe into public view, would probably be the opinion of all who were preſent. A report of the more intereſting part, both of theſe diſcuſſions and of what paſſed at the conferences between the delegates and the author, might indeed furniſh acceptable and uſeful information to ſome readers; but the great difficulty of making a *ſelection*, which would be ſatisfactory to the perſons who delivered their ſentiments at theſe meetings, diſcourages ſuch an attempt.

"It is very far from the author's wiſh to excite unprofitable controverſy by the preſent publication, which cannot be expected to excite much intereſt beyond the circle of his particular friends, and the Society at large.

"He has been favoured by Providence with the ineſtimable bleſſing of parents, and near connexions, whoſe characters he never contemplates but with mingled emotions of reverence and affection. By their precepts and example he was early taught the value of religious principles, and the great importance that theſe ſhould be founded,—not on implicit faith,—but individual enquiry and ſerious conviction. To the more intimate part of his acquaintance it is known, that in youth, as well as at maturer age, he was not a lukewarm enquirer after religious truth. The ſentiments which he then embraced have remained unchanged for more than twenty years; during which period they have been ſtrengthened by accumulating evidence; and theſe ſentiments he has avowed with conſtant openneſs and unreſerve.

"He has lately been charged with holding opinions which are repreſented as 'very inconſiſtent with genuine Chriſtianity;' and, in conſequence thereof, the Society in which he was born and educated has formally diſclaimed 'church-fellowſhip' with him. He feels no reſentment towards them for this conduct; but he conceives that it fully juſtifies a deſire, on his part, that the merits of the caſe ſhould be fairly ſtated and fully known.

"He does not lightly appreciate the value of being connected with a religious Society, but he affixes a much higher value on the right of individual opinion, accompanied by an open communication of thought. It appears to him, that the principles on which the Society has lately acted muſt debar its members of one of theſe advantages; and the ſettled convictions of his mind left no place for doubt or ſuſpence reſpecting the alternative which he has embraced. 10*th May*, 1805."

260. *An Expoſure of the Proſecution of Lord* Melville; *in a Letter to an intimate Acquaintance.*

THIS is the only pamphlet that we have yet ſeen on this ſubject. The ſtyle bewrayeth the author to be a countryman of his Lordſhip; and his argument is, that "his Lordſhip may yet prove, as I apprehend it is open for him to do, that, although he actually diverted the money from one public ſervice to the temporary uſe of another, yet he did ſo without any ſort of perſonal conſideration or perſonal benefit; and that, in doing ſo, he facilitated the ſervice, promoted the intereſt, and ſaved the purſe, of the Nation." (p. 10.) "He did not come to Parliament for a bill of indemnity. If he had not felt confident in his rectitude, he would have done ſo." (p. 11.) "I confeſs to you, that his Lordſhip was over-ſcrupulouſly conſcientious in the delivery of his evidence." (p. 16.) The writer pleads for a favourable conſtruction of Lord Melville's letter (p. 17); and that "he has reckoned for the money to a fraction; that the publick have not loſt one ſhilling; that no perſon has ſuffered the ſlighteſt inconvenience; that no payment has been delayed for a day; and that the money uſed by Mr. Trotter could not have been applied to any national or other uſe even if he had not drawn it from the Bank of England" (p. 18): and he doubts whether the ſpeeches of certain members of the Houſe of Commons have been publiſhed faithfully (p. 20). In pleading for candour we certainly muſt concur with this author; and it is our opinion that the accuſation has been urged with a precipitation that leads to a ſuſpicion of the motives. Farther, while the queſtion is at iſſue, and the trial on the point of taking place, we cannot go.

263. *A Letter to the Editors of the* Edinburgh *Review. By the Rev.* William Cockburn, *M. A. Fellow of* St. John's *College*, Cambridge, *and* Chriſtian *Advocate in the Univerſity of* Cambridge.

HOW muſt that man delight in authorſhip who thinks it incumbent on him to repel the attack of every Reviewer!

264. *An intereſting and authentic Account of the melancholy Ravages of the Peſtilential Diſorder, or Yellow Fever, at* Gibraltar, Malaga, Cadiz, &c. &c.; *accompanied*

companied with Observations on the Causes, Nature, and Symptoms of malignant Fevers: together with the most certain Means of avoiding the dreadful Consequences of Infection at this awful Period. By J. Grant, *M. D.*

AFTER a dreadful detail of the effects of contagion, the author presents us with a remedy, "which the improving state of medical science in the prevention and cure of diseases has *expelled* from the *womb of hidden knowledge*; a remedy which bids fair to eclipse all other medicines which have hitherto been recommended for the prevention and cure of one of the most disastrous maladies that can possibly affect the human race." So much may suffice for the malady and the unknown remedy.

205. *Recherch sur le Tems le plus reculé de l'Usage des Voutes chez les Anciens, avec des Corrections & Additions à l'Ouvrage du meme Auteur, intitulé, "Recherches sur l'Origine des Decouvertes attribuées aux Modernes. Par M.* L. Dutens." *4to.*

MR. KING having anticipated the IVth volume of his *Munimenta Antiqua*, in 21 folio sheets, *price 5l. to be deducted from the price* when the volume appears, in order to answer the *Recherches* of this respectable writer, reviewed in our p. 352, M. Dutens, in the Supplement to them, observes, "Since the publication of the first edition of this little work I have gained a considerable number of additional proofs that arches were in use in the most distant periods of Antiquity, which are added in this new edition. Mr. King has endeavoured to invalidate my opinion with that politeness peculiar to him. I am concerned I cannot subscribe to his opinion; but *amicus Plato, sed magis amica veritas.* I take the liberty to observe to Mr. K, that he brings Democritus too near the time of Archimedes. Democritus flourished 460 years before Christ. Archimedes was dead 212 years before that time, which makes a distance of 250 years between the two persons; whereas Mr. K. makes but 156. A century is no small matter in the advancement of the arts. See Brucker, I. 1177; where, with his accustomed penetration, he settles the time when Democritus lived. Mr. K. alledges the silence of Pococke in proof that the Labyrinth of Egypt was not supported by arches. But Pococke never saw this building. P. Lucas visited it, and gave us a drawing of it. Positive against negative proofs. Mr. K. says that the gate of Pæstum was *probably built by Adrian.* It is, however, clear that it is of the same masonry with the walls of that city. But where is the proof that Adrian built this gate? Is not this a *petitio principii?* Besides, was the *Syren* over the gate *an Etruscan work*, placed there by Adrian?

"Mr. K. says, it *is very probable* that Scipio Africanus built the tomb of the Scipios, and removed into it his great-grandfather, who died 208 years before. Another *petitio principii.*

"Speaking of the triumphal arch erected to *Fabius* the Censor, who died 360 years before Christ, Mr. K. adds, just about the age of *Archimedes.* Now Archimedes died above 130 years after the erection of this monument. But this difference of a century Mr. K. seems to reckon nothing.

"I cited the testimony of Pliny for the antiquity of the arches which supported the Aqueduct of the *Aqua Marcia*, built by *Ancus Marcius* 650 years before Christ. To this Mr. K. objects, though himself quotes the very words of Pliny. *Aqua Marcia . . . . fornicibus structis perducta.* Then he twists the passage, and perplexes it so as to draw from it a conclusion expressly contrary to Pliny's express words. This is another *petitio principii* of Mr. K which is his great war-horse. The passage of Pausanias, on the building of the Treasury of Minyas was too clear to be capable of perplexity. How was this to be got rid of? Mr. K. has thought proper to say, that *this building might have been rebuilt many ages after the time of Minyas.* How far may we not carry the desire of supporting an opinion once hazarded, to say nothing of the incorrect and forced translation of the passage in question!

"Against all the respectable testimonies which I cited in favour of the high antiquity of arches in Sicily, Mr. K. contents himself with assuring us, positively, that he has no reason to believe that they were in use before the time of Archimedes. I am obliged to refer him to the proofs of the contrary which I have alledged, and particularly the magnificent work of the learned painter Houel, who travelled many years in Sicily, took plans, made drawings

ings of the temples and other buildings, of which he has publiſhed plates and deſcriptions in his "Voyage pittoreſque des Iſles de Sicile, de Lipari, & de Malte; par Jean Houel, Peintre du Roi de France. Par. 1767." 4 vols. fol.

"As to the paſſage of Ariſtotle, which I have cited, it contains as clear as exact a detail of the principle of the conſtruction of arches; and the ſame may be ſaid of the paſſage of Pauſanias. Ariſtotle ſpeaks of thoſe ſtones which are called 'Keyſtones of an arch, which ſupport the whole building by the reſiſtance which they oppoſe on all ſides.' Tranſlation of the celebrated Abbé Batteux. Pauſanias ſays, 'the whole building reſted on the ſtone which was in the centre of the arch, and ſerved as a key to the work, and ſupported all the parts.' (Tranſlation of Goguet.) Will it be believed that it could have entered into the thought of a learned critick of our day to attempt to overturn all this by ſaying that 'the original covering was *conical*, that is, conſiſtently with what has juſt been ſaid, of the form of a truncated cone, produced by each tier of ſtones being laid a little more *inward*, towards the centre, than that next beneath, till the aperture of the top became at laſt as to be covered by one ſingle ſtone?' How could a ſtone *laid flat* upon the opening of an arch ſerve as a key to the work, and confine all the parts? Muſt we not have ſhut our eyes againſt the truth to advance ſuch a propoſition? I appeal to Mr. K. himſelf. He has too much ſenſe and learning not to yield to the evidence of this reaſoning when he has paid a little attention to it. He will thank me then for having given him an opportunity of rectifying his error.

"When I cited Voltaire, at the beginning of my diſſertation, I had not ſeen the paſſage in queſtion. I have ſince found it in his "Remarks on General Hiſtory, XIX. p. 368. Edit. Beaumarchais." But I ſaid then, and I repeat it again, that, in point of critical erudition, the authority of this author is of no great weight."

To this very pertinent defence of himſelf by Mr. D. we have only to add the words of Pauſanias, IX. c. 38, and Mr. K's tranſlation:

Σχημα καμαρης εστι συλλ. κορυφη δε αυτ ες αιαν εξω καταλαμπει, τον δε καταλαβ των λιθων φασιν αφεσιν ειναι τω συναρμοσματι.

"The plan is *a* round, and the top not carried up to a very ſharp point; but they ſay that the uppermoſt of the ſtones is a binding to the whole building." Here is not a word of a *plain flat ſtone*. Σχημα, alſo, is rather the *figure* than the *plan*; and the uppermoſt ſtone rather acted in the way of ſymmetry and proportion, harmonizing as well as binding the whole. If Mr. K. means that the *arch* was of Divine revelation more than the flat lintel, we beg leave to differ from him, as thinking that his argument, that "all the great improvements upon the face of the earth depend upon *external cauſes*, under the direction of a divine over-ruling Providence, either inſenſibly or immediately ſuggeſting them to the human mind, at the ſame time acquitting Providence of the obſtinacy with which many perſons adhere to opinions againſt the conviction of the faireſt reaſoning," as not to the purpoſe; and we cloſe our Review of this Controverſy.

266. *The Hiſtory and Antiquities of* Doncaſter, *and its Vicinity; with Anecdotes of eminent Men. By* Edward Miller, *Muſ. D.* Doncaſter.

IN the dedication to the Mayor and Corporation of the antient borough and ſoke of Doncaſter, the Author, who is organiſt of the church, tells them, "he has now enjoyed an appointment under them for nearly half a century; he has received many favours, for which he is truly thankful; but he hopes this hiſtory of their antient borough will prove a more laſting monument of his gratitude than any verbal acknowledgments he might now make."....."As a public body, you are poſſeſſed of an ample revenue, which you expend nobly. The many ſtately edifices raiſed at your expence, the zeal you ſhew, on every occaſion, for the comfort and proſperity of the inhabitants, your liberal contributions to the exigencies of Government, and your charitable benefactions for the relief of the poor and helpleſs, are facts, which, without the imputation of flattery, may confidently be aſſerted by the voice of Truth. That every member of your reſpectable body may long continue a bleſſing to his fellow-creatures, is the ſincere wiſh of, gentlemen, your obliged and faithful ſervant, E. M." After this compliment to the Corporation, the Doctor thus addreſſes

addreſſes his readers: "This Hiſtory of Doncaſter, with the principal towns and villages in its vicinity, it is hoped, will afford the reader both entertaining and uſeful information. The receptacles of the dead are here explored; their virtues, their charities, their geniuſes, recorded. The learned divine, the brave warrior, the renowned ſtateſman, the ingenious artiſt, and the induſtrious farmer, all claim a place in theſe pages. The country within this diſtrict is picturesque and delightful; it contains ſo many beauties of nature, and veſtiges of art, that the deſcription may afford ample ſcope both for the genius of the poet and the reſearches of the antiquary. The author, well aware that he is neither poſſeſſed of invention requiſite for the one character, nor ſcientific knowledge for the other, would not have preſumed to offer this work to the publick had he not been favoured with the kind aſſiſtance of many learned friends in the neighbourhood. Their communications have extricated him out of many difficulties which might have otherwiſe proved inſurmountable; and their kindneſs and approbation have not only encouraged him to perſevere in this undertaking, but to purſue it with gratification and delight. Should it be aſked, why this work was not conſigned into abler hands? the anſwer is, authors of genius will rarely ſubmit to the drudgery of compiling; and perhaps there is no ſpecies of compoſition which requires more zeal in enquiry, or more labour in procuring and arranging the materials, than in works ſimilar to this now offered to the publick. To accompliſh his purpoſe, the author has not been ſatisfied with mere verbal intelligence, nor relied entirely on the kind communications of friends, but has alſo found it neceſſary to viſit every church, town, and village, of which he gives a deſcription." The Weſt Riding in general, and the natural hiſtory of Doncaſter and its vicinity, occupy the three firſt ſections. Sect. IV. treats of the name and etymology of the town; ſect. V. its antient name and antiquities. We are ſorry to learn, p. 31, that the croſs engraved by the Society of Antiquaries has been removed, in 1792, a furlong more to the South, and erected in a place called Hopcroſs-hill; but we truſt a faithful repreſentation of it is given p. 33. There is mention of a Thomas *Tilly*, in Henry the VIIIth's reign, p. 50. It is hard to underſtand what the Doctor means by his tranſlation of the Roman altar found here:

MATRIBV
M·NAN
TONIVS
T
ORBOAL
V·S·L·M·

See Archæol. III. 105.

"To the great Mothers (Goddeſſes) *Anthony Oberthal* willingly and meritoriouſly has performed his vows or promiſes."

Lunæ . Latonæ . Lucinæ . Matribus . Mag . Nis *Antonius . Orbis . Romani . Imperator* . Bonis . Theis , ALTARE . Vota . ſolvit . lubens . merito .

"To Luna, Latona, Lucina, the great good mothers, Goddeſſes, *Anthony* the Emperor of the Roman Empire, hath erected or dedicated this altar—freely and fully he has diſcharged his vows or promiſes*."

"Part, at leaſt, of the Eaſt end of the church, from the ſtone in my poſſeſſion, dated 1070, was built in the reign of William the Conqueror, and was moſt probably only a chapel to the caſtle." p. 78. Qu. where is this engraved?

The ignorance and abuſe of power in churchwardens is properly expoſed in p. 79. Three ſides of the church tower were cut plain, and three dials placed near the top of it by a butcher, who held that office; but Archdeacon Markham, about ſeven years after, obliged the then churchwardens to remove two of the dials, and reſtore the ornamental parts of the tower to its original form.

In blazoning arms, the Doctor always puts *Or* in capitals.

A ſlab of grey *Britiſh* marble; the braſſes gone; and among others, from each corner, "a roſe or ſome *pattee*." Does this mean open flower?

The Doctor compoſed a book of pſalmody for the uſe of the church, and got near 5000 ſubſcribers. He is better verſed in this ſcience than the armorial, when he miſtakes the initial of the Virgin Mary for a monogram

* "Sometimes Θεὸς is of the feminine gender, for Deabus, as well as of the maſculine for Deis. *Poſuit* is underſtood or compriſed in the Theta, from ΤΙΘΗΜΙ (Tithemi) pono." (p. 37.)

of

of Edward Duke of York, afterwards King Edward IV. (p. 91); and the ſuppoſed inexplicable *merchants marks* on the point and bottom of the arch of the North door of the church.

Natives of Doncaſter were, Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge; Richard Role; John Marre; Dr. Henry Parker; Archbiſhop Rotherham; Sir Martin Frobiſher; Sir Philip Monkton; Sir Ralph Knight; Viſcount Molesworth; Rev. John Jackſon; Rev. George Hay Drummond, ſecond ſon of the late Archbiſhop Drummond; and the Rev. John Bingley, the Welſh traveller, and intended compiler of a general Hiſtory of Muſick, in three volumes, 8vo.

"Doncaſter has never been what is called a trading town. Formerly it was rather noted for knitted ſtockings; and of late years ſeveral attempts have been made to eſtabliſh manufactories of various kinds, but without ſucceſs The ſhopkeepers and mechanicks chiefly depend upon the people of fortune in the town and neighbourhood, on the corporation, and on travellers, for ſupport. However, the inhabitants enjoy privileges which are rarely to be met with in any other country town. Here are no aſſeſſments to be paid for lighting or for paving the ſtreets; the expence of both is defrayed by the corporation. No conſtable aſſeſſment is levied; and families are ſupplied with river-water, chiefly at the expence of the corporation. The poor and highway aſſeſſments are alſo ſmall, in proportion to thoſe of many other places. Coals are cheap; ſervants wages moderate; and corn in the market will not procure ſo high a price as in moſt other places in its neighbourhood. In fine, from the beauty of the town, the ſalubrity of the air, the goodneſs of the roads, the delightful promenades, and from the other advantages above-mentioned, Doncaſter may perhaps vie with any town in the kingdom as a moſt deſireable reſidence, not only for the affluent, but more particularly for perſons of ſmall fortune."

We ſpare our author tranſcribing, among many other general obſervations, that in pp. 159, 160, on the univerſality of card-playing; and thoſe unhandſome ones detracting from the accompliſhments of the late Mr. Maſon, who was ſcholar to Dr. M. (p. 161.) His praiſe of Mr. Robert Copley, Dr. Wainwright, and Mr. Herſchel, hardly compenſate.

To the names of mayors, among whom was Francis Frobiſher, 1535, ſuppoſed father of Sir Martin, is annexed a chronological ſeries of public events, pp. 167—188.

The villages within three miles of Doncaſter deſcribed are, *Carhouſe, Patteric-Carr, Wheatley, Sandall, Streetthorpe, Armthorpe, Cantley, Loverſall, St. Catherine's Well, Alverley, Balby, Hexthorpe, Warmſworth, Sprotbrough, Cuſworth, Scawſby, Bentley*, and *Arkſey*.

In repairing Loverſall church, 1788, the inſcription in the porch was deſtroyed, which we ſuſpect the Doctor was hoaxed about, as the verger of St. Paul's was about Warmſworth church (p. 221); ſince, whatever the two larger words mean, the leſſer is clearly intended for I h s, Jeſus. See it in our *Plate I.*; and alſo a Remark, by a Correſpondent, on the ſame inſcription, p. 910.

See another hoax on the Druid cave at Pontefract, Domus DITIS. (p. 387.)

We doubt if the bier in Sprotborough church (p. 224), and common in many others, was to convey bodies *without* coffins.

Anſtell's (Aſtle) Account of the Seals of Scotland (p. 205).

Vergeſian (p. 241). Godwin, *com. epiſt.* (p. 297, n.) *Reſpici finem* (p. 357).

Nor is the inſcription on Braithwell croſs (p. 246) rightly tranſlated:

Jeſu : le . fiz : Marie penſet
Ou le ſimoron que vus prie.

"Jeſus, the ſon of Mary, remember *our king, and deliver him, I pray*;" but *Think on the ſon of Moron, who prays to you.*

This is the name of the *erector*, as *Tilli* on the croſs at Doncaſter. The obſervation, therefore, — "*Amor vincit patriæ.* This croſs was ſet up when King Richard I. was a priſoner in Germany, by a *prince* who reſided here. There is a room in the houſe of the preſent Mr. Sheppard, at Braithwell ſtill called the *Prince's chamber*,"— is totally irrelevant.

The inſcription at *Edlington* hall (p. 252) is illuſtrated in our p. 795.

We diſtruſt that over South Kirkby hall gateway, MOOI (p. 341), and the repreſentation of the ſtone at *Conisborough* (p. 262), under which, on its removal from the churchyard, a body was found, two feet from the ſurface, lying North and South, and, a foot lower, another, Eaſt and Weſt, ſurrounded

rounded with irregular ſtones, and, under it, ſomething like charcoal. Mr. Mackley Browne's deſcription of the caſtle, in our vol. LXXI. p. 201, is copied in p. 264.

Another ſet of places, ſix and ten miles from Doncaſter, are given.

We circulate the Doctor's very appropriate reflections on the ſtate of *Scrooby* church: "In my viſits to the different churches mentioned in this book I have not met with ſo dirty, ſo indecent a place for the performance of divine ſervice as this building. It has exactly the appearance of an old barn, or lumber-room. The chancel is chiefly a receptacle for logs of wood, old balks, fragments of ſtone, ladders, long bruſhes, never uſed, and all kinds of rubbiſh. Yet this is the place, enveloped in dirt, where the Sacrament of our Lord's Supper is adminiſtered. The poverty of the pariſhioners cannot be pleaded as an excuſe for ſuch neglect, for in this pariſh are ſeveral wealthy farmers, two of whom are generally appointed churchwardens, and, doubtleſs, might be induced, by ſmall exertions on the part of the officiating miniſter, to remedy the above abominable evil." (p. 305.)

Langold is the ſeat of John Galley Knight, eſq. and *Firbeck*, near it, that of his brother, Henry Galley, eſq. barriſter at law, and before of Jonathan Staniforth, eſq. who, with his ſiſter, are exhibited as muſical geniuſes. (p. 308.)

Roche abbey furniſhes little more than the common-place lines,

I do love theſe antient ruins, &c.

which the preſent Earl of Scarborough carefully preſerves, now they are almoſt carried away. (p. 313.) There is a like hackneyed copy of verſes on Campſmount boarding-ſchool (p. 344), and on the inſtitution for young ladies at Aſkerne, of which the Miſs *Franks* favoured the Doctor with an account, p. 347, which he *had not room* to inſert *at full length*.

The Doctor applied to the late Marquis of Rockingham for the place of maſter of his Majeſty's band of muſicians, on the death of Dr. Boyce; but it was given, by the King's particular deſire, to Mr. Stanley. "On the death of my honoured Lord, in the effuſion of affection and grief, I ventured to publiſh my firſt attempt as an author in a pamphlet, intituled, "The Tears of Yorkſhire, on the Death of the Moſt Noble the Marquis of Rockingham." As a proof how much this great and good man was beloved, 600 copies of this literary trifle were ſold in the courſe of a few hours, on the day of his interment, in York minſter." (p. 367.) We regret the author's modeſty has overcome his vanity to inſert it here.

"I have now finiſhed a work, which in collecting the materials has coſt me much pains and labour. I ſee and lament that the account of many places is too ſhort and defective. Compreſſed, according to my propoſals, within the compaſs of a ſingle volume, of courſe only the moſt material circumſtances of an extenſive diſtrict could be inſerted. As I know that various manuſcripts, the labour of ingenious men in former times, were yet preſerved, relative to that part of the Weſt Riding here deſcribed, I flattered myſelf in finding eaſy acceſs to theſe ſources of information; and that the owners of them, partaking of that liberal ſpirit for which the preſent age is ſo juſtly celebrated, would even rejoice in co-operating with my well-meant efforts to amuſe or inform the publick. I am ſorry to ſay that theſe pleaſing hopes have not been realized to the extent which was at firſt expected. On the other hand, I acknowledge, with the moſt lively gratitude, having met with gentlemen of a different deſcription, of more enlarged minds, who have kindly intereſted themſelves in my behalf, and liberally given me every aſſiſtance in their power to beſtow..... Candid reader! pardon the many defects which may be diſcovered in this work; it was written under the preſſure of declining years and increaſing infirmities, as the laſt tribute of gratitude and affection to many dear friends..... Under theſe circumſtances it is hoped the critick will be diſarmed of his ſeverity; and that my labours will obtain, if not the approbation, at leaſt the indulgence, of a good-natured and generous publick."

We decline to preſs too hard on ſuch a confeſſion.

267. *Poems, Tales, Odes, Sonnets, and Tranſlations from the* Britiſh. *By* Richard Llwyd.

IN the writings of ſelf-taught Genius it is more natural to look for original thoughts and ſimplicity of expreſſion than in thoſe of men who, with the advantages of regular education, are not unlikely to attach themſelves to certain modes of contemplation,

tion, and particular views of nature and of ſcience, as well as to certain eſtabliſhed rules of compoſition. We are, however, apt alſo to conceive that theſe rules are ſo eſſential that little worthy of notice can be done without them; and, limiting the reſtriction to the few general rules neceſſary to give unity and regularity to a compoſition, we conceive juſtly. Beyond theſe it is not neceſſary, nor would it perhaps be beneficial, to inſiſt upon them; and theſe the juſt perception that always accompanies real genius is ſufficient to ſuggeſt and enforce.

In the poems before us there is conſiderable merit and intereſt, and more eſpecially to the inhabitants of the Principality, as many circumſtances of its hiſtory are given in a lively and pleaſing manner in the notes to ſeveral of the poems; and, from the ſpecimens which Mr. Llwyd has given of tranſlations from the Welſh, we are induced to wiſh he ſhould find it agreeable to his own mind to turn his attention more particularly to the works of the antient Bards of his country, which his knowledge of the language and hiſtory would, we are perſuaded, enable him to exhibit with advantage in the Engliſh dreſs. We do not mean by this that Mr. L. is not poſſeſſed of merits of his own. The general character of his own poems is, that they are the effuſions of a good and upright mind, independent in itſelf, and warm in its feelings of eſteem or of friendſhip. The tales are told with ſimplicity, and enlivened by pointed remarks and humourous deſcription. The odes, and particularly that to Temperance, and the one intituled "The Bard of Snowdon to his Countrymen," are ſpirited compoſitions. Upon a general view, therefore, of theſe poems, we are pleaſed that we can recommend them to the notice of our readers; and we hope that the author will find, in the attention of the publick, and more eſpecially that of his countrymen, that encouragement which he ſeems to us to deſerve.

968. *The fatal Uſe of the Sword conſidered, in a Sermon preached in* St. Philip's *Church*, Birmingham, *on* Wedneſday, February 20, 1805, *the Day appointed for a General Faſt. By the Rev.* Spencer Madan, *M. A.*

MR. M. vindicates the miſapplication of our Lord's prohibition of the uſe of the ſword to Peter, Matt. xxvi. 52, and demonſtrates that it relates only to acts of aggreſſion, drawing the ſword ſuddenly and without a legal power, taking the ſword in a raſh and haſty manner, and uſing it, without due authority, to gratify views of vengeance, or for any other unwarrantable purpoſe. The contrary inference, drawn from the text by a writer reviewed in vol. LXXIV. p. 1135, is in itſelf ſo unfounded, ſo miſchievous in its tendency (whether wilfully or not), and leads directly, at the preſent moment, to ſo dangerous and fatal a concluſion, that it cannot be too earneſtly reſiſted, nor its fallacy too fully expoſed.

This calm, ſenſible, and temperate explanation of the truth, reſpecting the lawfulneſs of war to Chriſtians, was produced by the fanatical and miſchievous ſermon of Mr. Warner, of Bath, on the ſame text, Matt. xxvi. 52, which, from his own title, has gone through five editions. His chief modern abettor in this doctrine, whom he has not thought fit to mention, is a mad female fanatick of the Weſt (Joanna Southcote), now in priſon, if we miſtake not, or deſerving to be ſo, for her pernicious prophecies. Let him go to her cell for a defence! We think him *a very weak man*, for this and many other good reaſons. See our account of his Sermons, vol. LXXIV. p. 1135. We had no alternative, in the preſent caſe, but to call him *a very wicked man*, which we neither wiſh to think or prove him. One or both he cannot fail to be. In *a defenſive war* particularly (which he refuſes to diſtinguiſh), many truly Chriſtian virtues are exerciſed, which are not in peace called into action. Such as ſelf-denial, ſtrict obedience to command, neglect of preſent and perſonal intereſt, contempt of life for the ſake of duty, and devotement for the welfare of others; which, with other kindred virtues, the volunteer in arms for his country diſplays in a degree never likely to be manifeſted by Mr. Warner, nor the whole gang of canting peace-mongers. Mr. W, therefore, by his own admiſſion, deſerves to be ſeverely cenſured, and SEVERELY CENSURED he hereby is; and ever ſhall be by us, while he preaches and publiſhes ſuch pernicious nonſenſe. Mr. Warner, it is very truly obſerved in a note, "admits the impropriety of framing general doctrines

out of particular texts, perverted from their true meaning, and accommodated to falſe ones by diſlocation, and makes many juſt obſervations on the evils which have ariſen from that practice, and yet has moſt ſtrongly illuſtrated it by his own example, in the uſe which he has made of the above text."

Omitting the ſound and general anſwers which Mr. Madan has given to the abſurd ſophiſtry which he oppoſes, we cannot but obſerve how completely he has overthrown it, by a text taken from St. Luke's account of the ſame period. So that if the one text could be ſuppoſed abſolutely to forbid the uſe of the ſword, the other would with equal ſtrength enjoin it; an abſurd conſequence which muſt always reſult from ſuch falſe interpretations. "What," ſays Mr. Madan, "is the language of the ſame Divine Teacher, when preparing his Apoſtles for the melancholy change which would ſpeedily enſue? *Let him that hath no ſword ſell his garment, and buy one*, Luke xxii. 36. This expreſſion may be applied indeed in a metaphorical and ſpiritual ſenſe; but it has alſo a literal and temporal import. It is a warning of the moſt imminent dangers, and enjoins the Diſciples to prepare againſt them by all the means in their power, as evil days were coming when they might account a weapon more neceſſary than a garment. It was intended to apprize them of the circumſtances in which they would ſtand, and to intimate what perilous times would follow. It ſurely ſhews us, in the ſtrongeſt light, the expediency and the neceſſity of preparation againſt perſonal dangers, as well as againſt trials of a moral or religious nature. It is therefore, of itſelf, an ample refutation of thoſe who explain the words before me in a ſtrict and abſolute ſenſe, as if the taking of a ſword, in any caſe whatſoever, were an act incompatible with the profeſſion of Chriſtianity." (p. 19.) The great importance of oppoſing the entrance of erroneous doctrines into ſuch a town as Birmingham is an abundant juſtification of the Rector of St. Philip's (if any were wanted) for publiſhing this diſcourſe. The leſſons of his old antagoniſt Prieſtley are probably not yet entirely forgotten, and give additional cauſe for that vigilance which he ſo laudably diſplays.

269. *The Unity of the* Chriſtian *Body ſtated. A Sermon, preached in* Lambeth *Chapel, at the Conſecration of the Rev.* Henry Bathurſt, *LL. D. Lord Biſhop of* Norwich; *and publiſhed at the Command of his Grace the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury. *By* Richard Proſſer, *D. D. Prebendary of* Durham.

THE Doctor, after explaining the nature of the unity requiſite in the Chriſtian Church, deduces the eſtabliſhment from the head, even Chriſt, through the various miniſters, at various periods, to diffuſe and inculcate the Goſpel; an unity this of Divine appointment, edifying itſelf in love. "The authorities of the National Church, in all their degrees, kinds, and places, are rendered venerable by the ſanction they derive from the ſucceſſive uſage of all Chriſtian ages; and they are *ſuch* more for the ſake of the Chriſtian body than their own; and the proper action of them all is indiſpenſably needed by every ſingle power in it, and that of every ſingle power by them all." (p. 17.) "But if, after all, there ſhould be found thoſe who will ſow the ſeeds of diſſention, and endeavour to diſunite the integrity of the Chriſtian body, what remains for the true members of Chriſt's Church but to apply every ſerious and earneſt endeavour 'to bind up and heal?' and for thoſe who preſerve a dutiful adherence to our Eſtabliſhed Church, but to confirm the more their deference of heart to the meek ſimplicity, yet expreſſive ſolemnity, in the forms of her religious worſhip, to the unaffected yet fervent ſtrain of piety which pervades her Liturgy, and to all the various operations and inſtruments of her ſuperintendance—for thoſe, eſpecially, who bear her appointment of official and miniſterial truſt; but to let 'Charity have her perfect work,' to watch, with greater ſolicitude, over the fold of Chriſt, to preſerve it united and ſafe, and either to loſe none that have entered into it, or to lead homewards thoſe that have ſtrayed; that, in the end, in the diſpenſations of the fulneſs of times, might be gathered together in One all things in Chriſt, both which are in heaven and which are in earth." (p. 18.)

270. *A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of* St. Lawrence Jewry, *before the Lord Mayor*, &c. Jan. 6, 1805. *By* Manley

Manley Wood, *M. A. Chaplain to his Lordſhip.*

FROM 1 Cor. x. 16, the nature of the Chriſtian ſacrifice, and of communion with Chriſt, and union with one another, is explained.

271. *Sermon, by the ſame, on* June 16, 1805, *being the firſt* Sunday in Trinity *Term.*

FROM Mark xii. 29, 30, 31, explains the foundation of our love to God, "as a moſt excellent OFFICER, and of all mankind as our brethren."

272. *An Appeal to ſerious Diſſenters of every Denomination, concerning the preſent irreverent Practice of ſitting while ſinging the Praiſes of* God *in public Worſhip; and an Attempt to prove that ſtanding is the only Poſture at thoſe Seaſons, as authorized by Scripture, and deduced from Analogy, Cuſtom, and Common Senſe. By a Layman.*

WE muſt leave the Diſſenters to argue upon their own Directory and preſcribed form of worſhip, confeſſing that, however ſtanding on this occaſion was the poſture of the Jewiſh Church, no inſtances of it in the Chriſtian are adduced from the New Teſtament before the practice of the *early fathers* was made a comment on it.

273. *The Churchman's Remembrancer: being a Collection of ſcarce and valuable Treatiſes in Defence of the truly primitive Doctrines and Diſcipline of the Eſtabliſhed Church. No. III. A ſummary View of the Doctrine of Juſtification.* By Daniel Waterland, *D. D. late Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majeſty. No. IV. The Summe and Subſtance of the Conference which it pleaſed His Excellent Majeſtie to have with the Lords Biſhops and others of his Clergie (at which moſt of the Lords of the Councill were preſent) in His Majeſties Privie-Chamber, at* Hampton *Court,* Jan. 14, 1603. *Contracted by* William Barlow, *Doctor of Divinity and Dean of* Glouceſter. *Whereunto are added ſome Copies (ſcattered abroad) unſavory and untrue.*

THE firſt tracts publiſhed were, I. Dr. Waterland's Sermon on Regeneration; II. Dr. Winchelſea's Diſſertation on the Seventeenth Article of the Church of England. Nothing can more properly follow theſe than Waterland's View of the Doctrine of Juſtification. Barlow's Account of the Conference at Hampton Court is alſo valuable, as pointing out, with diſtinctneſs, what were the leading objections to the doctrines or diſcipline of our Church, which the Diſſenters urged at the beginning of the ſeventeenth century. This tract, after becoming ſcarce, was reprinted in "The Phœnix," vol. I. p. 139, which book is now alſo growing ſcarce, having been publiſhed near a century ago.

The ſhort prefaces affixed by the preſent editors have always been valuable. On Dr. Waterland's View, indeed, there was little required to be ſaid; but in the preface now joined to Dr. Barlow's Narrative a very candid and clear ſtatement is given of the objections which have been thrown out againſt it. The concluſion is drawn in the following terms:

"When we conſider that Biſhop Barlow's account of this famous Conference is admitted, by all parties, to be the only one ſet forth, and is accordingly, by all parties, continually quoted; that it was ſet forth, not upon his own authority alone, but with the aſſiſtance and allowance of ſeveral of the great men then preſent; that no objections to the authenticity of this account, of any conſequence, were brought forward for a conſiderable time after it took place; and that the beſt of thoſe objections were weakly and ſuſpiciouſly urged, and never proved; when we ſee two writers on the Puritan ſide, confeſſedly their beſt hands, one, quoting his author to make him ſpeak what he never intended, another confidently denying what a writer of their own affirms to have happened, and then proceeding to give a probable conjecture, in oppoſition to matter of fact; without heſitation we offer this tract to the notice of the publick, as well deſerving attention; it has paſſed the ordeal of its enemies' utmoſt malice, and is found to be a true and faithful work."

274. *The Clergyman's Aſſiſtant in the Diſcharge of Parochial Duties, eſpecially thoſe of a private Nature. By* J. Robinſon, *M. A. Vicar of* Flitton cum Silſoe, *Co.* Bedford.

A JUDICIOUS compilation, no leſs likely to be of eſſential ſervice to the young Divine, in fulfilling his clerical office, and particularly in that important part of it the viſitation of the ſick, than to the Laity, in ſuggeſting to them an eaſy method of inculcating the ſacred truths into the riſing generation, and preparing them for confirmation; and alſo affording many excellent hints for propriety of conduct in the various departments of life.

275. *An illuſtrative Supplement to* Pilkington's *Dictionary of Painters, conſiſting of Biographical Sketches, and 139 Portraits, principally taken from the Anecdotes of Painting, &c. by* Horatio Walpole, *Earl of* Orford.

A WORK ſo finely embelliſhed as this is but very rarely makes its appearance. We had intended to have examined critically into its pretenſions; but the Editor's Preface gives ſo conciſe an account of its contents, that we ſhall copy his own words.

"Having accidentally learnt that a new edition of Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters was actually printed under the direction of Fuſeli, and intended for immediate publication, the Editor conceived that a Supplement, to contain ſuch names as were ſupplied by the reſearch of the celebrated Earl of Orford, could not but be acceptable to all thoſe who might wiſh for the firſt-mentioned work. He immediately ſuggeſted the idea to his publiſher, in whoſe poſſeſſion was the moſt numerous and fineſt collection of portraits for its illuſtration ever the property of an individual in this country; and he having embraced it with that warmth and zeal for which he is ſo juſtly remarked, one difficulty alone remained, that of having it compiled and printed in time for what was already finiſhed. The Editor will not ſtate the number of hours that the following ſelection and compilation occupied, being aware that it would not be conſidered an adequate apology for any deficiencies or inaccuracies of its contents, although, to his own mind, it muſt be a material palliation. He believes, however, that no errors will be diſcovered but what belong, together with the excluſive merit, to that great patron of the arts, Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford, from whoſe works the whole of this book has been taken, Lives, as well as Engravings, with the exception of thoſe of Weſt and Fuſeli. The Editor cannot think that theſe additional portraits will be conſidered unappropriate to ſuch a performance, notwithſtanding the ſubjects are yet living, the firſt being Preſident of the Royal Academy, and the latter having ſuperintended that edition of Pilkington's book to which this Supplement directly refers. That he might not incur the charge either of flattery or of prejudice, he has particularly avoided any comment, either upon the artiſts or their performances.—The life and portrait of the Earl of Orford are added, on account of their near connexion with the ſubject, together with a Brief Sketch of the Riſe, Progreſs, and Decline of Painting. This haſty production is now ſubmitted to the *Cognoſcenti*. The Editor's taſk is not an ambitious, and far from a ſatisfactory one. He is very open to cenſure, without even the chance of applauſe. He confeſſes himſelf guilty of having *made a book*, and, he thinks, in a ſhorter time than ever book was made before. He is not the firſt who diſcovered the art of book-making; and ſhall only farther expreſs a hope, that his ſhort labours will not, on the whole, meet with diſapprobation."

A beautiful and exquiſitely-finiſhed engraving of *Weſt*, from a painting by himſelf, is prefixed to the title-page; and an accurate likeneſs of Fuſeli, by Laurence, who, as well as Mr. Weſt, but particularly the latter, muſt feel highly indebted for the attention he has met with.

There is alſo another point deſerving of notice, that the dedication contains a well-timed compliment to the King, by being dated upon the anniverſary of his birth-day, and compliments the Miniſter on a ground entirely new:

"To the Right Hon. William Pitt, Chancellor of His Majeſty's Exchequer, &c. who, by his ability, energy, deciſion, and firmneſs, during a war of unparalleled rancour, ſupported his King, ſaved the Throne, and reſcued his Country from the horrors of democratic and revolutionary anarchy; and has, thereby, proved himſelf the greateſt patron and protector of the arts that ever exiſted in Great Britain. This is dedicated as a grateful teſtimony of the ſenſe entertained of his public ſervices by an unknown but ſincere friend."

There is a ſpirit of loyalty too in the note, at p. 51, on Weeſop, who quitted England in conſequence of the judicial death of Charles the Firſt; and we feel with regret the juſtice of the Editor's cenſure upon the diſaffection of modern artiſts.

276. *A Tour in* America, *in* 1798, 1799, *and* 1800, *exhibiting Sketches of Society and Manners, and a particular Account of the* American *Syſtem of Agriculture, with its ſeveral Improvements. By* Richard Parkinſon, *late of* Orange Hill, *near* Baltimore, *Author of "The Experienced Farmer."* 2 *vols.*

THIS is as ſingular a book as ever we peruſed; and if the account given of the fate of emigrants to America be accurate, the author has done a meritorious deed in relating the tale of his perſonal diſappointments. By this narrative,

rative, no adventurer in the farmer's line, from Europe to America, ever did, or ever can, succeed. The poverty of the soil is represented as so great, that, though the lands are cheap, the cultivation will not pay for the labour: and the greater part of the speculators in this way have brought themselves and their families to ruin.

277. *Report of the Committee for managing the Patriotic Fund, eſtabliſhed at* Lloyd's *Coffee-houſe, July 20, 1803. Parts Firſt and Second.*

THE eſtabliſhment of this fund is among the things which reflect immortal honour on the generous ſpirit of the Engliſh Nation. As ſoon as the Country was rouſed to arms by the perfidy of an inveterate enemy, a determination ſhewed itſelf to encourage and reward the noble exertions of our gallant defenders by land and ſea. A prodigious ſum of money was raiſed for this purpoſe, and a committee of reſpectable merchants and others was conſtituted to direct and regulate its diſtribution. Theſe Reports record ſome of the moſt noble and extraordinary deeds of enterprize and valour, which have been progreſſively rewarded from theſe funds; and the committee appear to have diſcharged the truſt repoſed in them with unexceptionable judgment and diſcretion. The books, we believe, are not ſold; but, if they were, an addition to this highly laudable fund might be reaſonably expected.

278. *Suggeſtions towards forming a Plan for the Encouragement, Improvement, and Benefit of the Arts and Manufactures in this Country, on a Commercial Baſis. In Two Letters, addreſſed to* Robert Udney, *Eſq. Dated* Dec. 22 *or* 23. *By* Joſiah Boydell.

THE diſtinguiſhed taſte of this gentleman for the fine arts, and his perſonal liberality in all which they involve, we have had frequent occaſion to admire, and to point out for imitation. The plan propoſed in theſe letters has been in ſome degree anticipated by a noble and honourable liſt of individuals, who have incorporated themſelves into a ſociety for the particular encouragement and reward of the artiſts of this country.

Mr. Boydell propoſes the inſtitution of a company for the ſame excellent purpoſes, the advantages of which he ſpecifies in detail. His letters to Mr. Udney will ſuggeſt many important hints, which probably will not be unattended to by the noble ſociety abovementioned. To the inſinuation of foreigners, that our climate, lives, and minds, are not congenial with the arts, Mr. Boydell adduces, as a ſufficient anſwer, the Ugolino of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, the Regulus of Weſt, the Works of Wilſon, Turner, Banks, Flaxman, and many others of our countrymen. We have experienced much ſatisfaction from this production, which evinces great patriotic zeal, and a very extenſive knowledge on the ſubject it diſcuſſes.

279. *A Propoſal of a Bible Society for diſtributing Bibles on a new Plan. Submitted with the Hope of making thereby the Holy Scriptures more read and better underſtood. By* John Reeves, *Eſq.*

THIS plan tends to provide better Bibles for our leſs opulent brethren, "that there may be, in every houſe in the kingdom, no longer a mean *nominal Bible*, but a readable, inſtructive Bible, that will attract the reader either by the faſhion or method of it; and will be valued by its owner as a book, beſides being regarded as the depoſitory of God's word, becauſe it will ſurpaſs in price and figure every other volume in the poor man's library." (p. 22.) He thinks it may be expedient in ſuch a plan to divide the whole Bible into four deliveries, giving firſt the New Teſtament, and promiſing the books of Moſes, the hiſtorical books, and the prophets, in due ſucceſſion, if proper uſe be made of the firſt. Some arguments are uſed in favour of ſubjoining ſhort notes, which Joſeph Bingham and others have wiſhed, but this is a remoter part of the deſign. The preſent propoſal is circulated with the hope of forming ſuch a ſociety, in which Mr. Reeves would willingly take an active part, and we know has benevolent deſigns of great extent for the ſupport and encouragement of it.

280. *Typographical Marks uſed in correcting Proofs explained and exemplified, for the Uſe of Authors. By* C. Stower, *Printer.*

EVERY author by profeſſion makes or needs many corrections, the art of which he is taught by his printer, for their mutual benefit; ſo that we fear Mr. S. will hardly be reimburſed the expence of this handſome ſpecimen of his preſs.

281. *A*

281. *A Letter to Lord* Euſton, *reſpecting the Guardianſhip of Miſs* Seymour. *By a Member of the* Britiſh *Houſe of Commons.*

THIS M. P. is a warm advocate for the Royal and Mrs. Fitzherbert's guardianſhip of this infant.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

It appears, from the report of the Baron Von Kotzebue, in his recent Travels through Italy, that the buſineſs of unrolling the Herculanean MSS. proceeds at *Portici*, under the direction of M. Hayter, with ſucceſs and rapidity. One hundred and thirty MSS. have already been unrolled, or are unrolling; and M. Hayter does not deſpair of being able to decipher the ſix hundred MSS. which are ſtill extant. Eleven young perſons are conſtantly employed in unfolding the MSS. and two others in copying or drawing them, all under the direction of M. Hayter, and at the expence of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. Another work has been diſcovered of Philodemus, treating on the vices which border on virtues; beſides a work of Epicurus, of Phædrus, Demetrius Phalereus, and Colotes, the laſt in reply to Plato on Friendſhip. Among ſeven Latin MSS. M. Hayter has found an hiſtorical work written in the ſtyle and manner of Livy; and, among the Greek ones, the entire works of Epicurus, in the beſt ſtate of preſervation.

Mr. Parkes (who amuſed the publick a few years ſince by his lectures pretending to refute the Copernican Syſtem) is trying farther experiments on credulity by announcing high tides, which, according to ſome hypotheſis of *his own* new philoſophy, are to happen at certain times! The 10th of Auguſt (ſee p. 786), it is believed, was one of his predictions; and, having failed, he next foreſaw, with equal certainty, and deſired to announce, another extraordinary tide, to happen in October. It becomes a public duty to notice ſuch empiriciſm.

An uniform edition of the Works of the late Richard Graves, author of "The Spiritual Quixote," is preparing for publication.

The enlarged edition of "Memoirs of early Italian Scholars," by the Rev. W. P. Greſwell, is enriched with a very ample Account of the celebrated Joannes Picus, Prince of Mirandula, drawn from his own writings and his correſpondence with the moſt eminent ſcholars of his age. As we have hitherto had no other than very brief or very imperfect accounts of Picus, the preſent will have the recommendation of combining novelty with the intereſt univerſally allowed to attach to the character of this learned and accompliſhed nobleman.

Mr. Wooll has in the preſs Biographical Memoirs of the late Rev. Dr. Joſeph Warton, with a Selection from his Poetical Works, and an extenſive Literary Correſpondence between eminent Perſons, left by him for publication.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We have the noble Peer's own authority for ſtating that our Correſpondent in p. 799 has miſinformed us reſpecting the Epitaph on Mr. GIBBON.—Lord Sheffield was NOT the author of it.

VIATOR JUNIOR'S letter has been tranſmitted to our correſpondent CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS, who will take his hint into conſideration.

T. O. cannot with juſtice charge us with partiality on the ſubject of VACCINATION, which we wiſh to ſee calmly inveſtigated, but by REAL NAMES. [See pp. 891, 897–904, 916.

S. M. will find an anſwer to his query reſpecting the alteration of *Old Michaelmas Day* from *Oct.* 10 to *Oct.* 11, by conſulting the Act of Parliament for regulating the Style. Every *hundred years* will make a day's difference. In 1901 *Old Michaelmas Day* will be *the 12th of October.*

A SUFFERER aſks, "What are the beſt means, or are there any means, to counteract or prevent the influence of damp upon thoſe articles which are commonly injured where it prevails? I mean dry goods, articles of wearing apparel, chiefly fancy articles, ſilk, ſtuff, &c. &c.?" We think the beſt remedy muſt be heat of fire in a ſafe place.

A CORRESPONDENT wiſhes to be informed whether the whole ſite of LISBON diſappeared in the earthquake in 1755, by the ſubſiding of the earth or fall of a cliff; and whether the city was rebuilt on the other ſide of the Tagus, or the bed of that river enlarged by the earthquake.

The breed of *tame White Mice*, noticed by DASH, is by no means uncommon. The writer of this note had ſeveral, when a ſchoolboy, more than 30 years ago.

A SPECULATIVE OBSERVER ſubmits, whether an Ex-governor of a captured Weſt India iſland, revered by the planters, might not juſtly ſay,

Hanc ego coloniam fovi, rapiuntur honores.
"*Sic vos non vobis*," &c. &c. &c.

A CONSTANT READER, who has been ſo kind as to ſend us a copy of what is called "Monſieur Andreoſſi's Secret Inſtructions," does not ſeem to be aware that they are evidently a mere fabrication,

SHANKBURY RING,
NEAR WORTHING.

LED by the smiling Genius of the place, [came;
To Shankbury's lofty heights the Poet
What Artist's hand the magic scene can trace? [can name?
What Muse inspir'd, the various charms
Far as the eye can stretch its aching sight,
Majestic Ocean rolls his waves along;
Beneath, unnumber'd objects of delight
The vale enliven, and the landscape throng.
The modest village church, which peeps above
The solemn wood with unassuming ken,
The gorgeous villa and the dark-brown grove, [glen;
The fleecy thousands wand'ring o'er the
The fragrant gale which cheers the beating heart, [ease,
And breathes around complacency and
Oh! yet again thy balmy airs impart,
And let once more the sweet enchantment please.
Yes, yet again shall gay remembrance bring
The lovely vision and the golden day,
When saw the Muse, but ah! forbears to sing, [Beauty stray!
Grace hand in hand with youthful
But younger Bards in sweeter verse must tell [charms;
Of Mira's perfect form, and Laura's
My sager Muse avoid the magic spell,
Nor dares to think again of Love's alarms.
Enough for me to reach th' auspicious shore [bower:
Where Hymen rests within his sacred
Life's stormy tides assail my bark no more,
Connubial Peace, I hail, I bless thy power! B.

CANZONETTE.

WHEN Cupid saw that cruel fan
Puff all his darts away,
Against the gentle Mary-Anne
He rose in fierce array.

He tore the bauble from her hand;
Away the pieces flew,
And scatter'd was each silken band,
To every wind that blew.

But soon compos'd, with softest arts,
To me a fan he gave:
Through this, he cried, my keener darts
A passage soon shall have.

But I a fond and artless youth,
All mischief to prevent,
With simplest innocence and truth,
To you the gift have sent.

And may it from my fair one's breast
Each ruder breath remove,
Except the vow with sighs expreſt,
The vow and sigh of Love. C. B.

ELEGY

on the Death of Mr. O'NEALE; *who had only been one Year in* ENGLAND, *and was in daily expectation of the Arrival of a beloved Mother from the Island of Barbadoes.*

By W. HEWITT, *of the Norwich School.*

TO thee, companion of my youth, farewell! [cares;
The early grave has clos'd thy future
Thy virtues, friendship, on my mem'ry dwell, [tears.
Of them I think, and shed these useless
Long had I hop'd with thee to spend my hours,
Reclining under Friendship's genial sun;
But those vain hopes have vanish'd as the flowers; [run,
O'Neale is gone, his course of life is
Th' expecting mother comes; with anxious eyes [for shore;
She views the welcome and long-wish'd
But ah! what sorrows in her bosom rise,
She hears her son, her darling son's no more!
How soon such scenes of hope delusive fly,
How short to man is Pleasure's flow'ry reign.
The sweet illusion quickly passing by,
Tells to her soul that joy is budding pain,

FROM OSSIAN'S CARTHON.

O thou that roll'ſt above as burnish'd gold, [old,
Round as the shield my fathers bore of
Whence are thy beams, O Sun! thy endless light?
Thou comest forth in awful beauty bright,
Deep in the sky the stars extinguish'd hide;
And pale the Moon sinks in the Western tide.
But thou alone thyself appear'ſt to move,
Who can accompany thy course above?
The sturdy oaks that on the mountains grow [know
Decay with years: and e'en the mountains
The rage of time: the great and boundless main [again:
Diminish'd shrinks, and slowly grows
The Moon herself is frequent lost in Heav'n,
But still the same to thee a beam is given
That never fades; thou boast'ſt an endless source,
Rejoicing in the brightness of thy course.
And when the world is dark with low'ring storms, [forms,
When livid lightning Nature's face de-
When thunder rolls—thou look'ſt in thy charms [their alarms:
From midſt the clouds, and laugh'ſt at

In

In vain thou look'ſt on me; for, as of yore,
Sad Oſſian's eyes behold thy beams no more;
Whether on orient clouds thy treſſes reſt,
Or trembleſt at the portals of the Weſt.
But thy irradiate years, perhaps, extend
A ſeaſon through—like mine will have an end; [among,
And *thou* ſhalt ſleep thy ſable clouds
Regardleſs of the morning's grateful ſong.
Then in thy youthful ſtrength, O Sun! rejoice,
For age is dark, unkind, and void of joys;
It's like the Moon's unſteady glimm'ring beam, ſtream,
When from a broken cloud its glories
And ſhadowy miſts are on the hills around, [found.
The Northern blaſts acroſs the plain re-

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 20.

WHEN it was rumoured at Paris that a Society for the Suppreſſion of Vice had been formed in London, a deputation from the Pariſian theatres waited upon the Miniſter of Police with propoſals for a counter-eſtabliſhment in the French capital. Mons. F—— not only received the parties with the moſt winning affability, but accompanied them to St. Cloud, where his Imperial Majeſty graciouſly permitted the projected inſtitution to aſſume the name of "The Royal Napoleon Society for the Suppreſſion of Virtue."

The Society has recently increaſed its funds by a benefit-night at the ſeveral theatres; and I have the honour to incloſe the prologue delivered on this occaſion, compoſed, I believe, by the impaſſioned Kotzebue (ſtrangely reputed to be now in priſon!) and lately tranſlated by a gentleman of the DARWIN School. Though this production may appear rather awkward in an Engliſh dreſs, it yet retains no inconſiderable portion of its original fire.

Yours, &c. MOMUS.

P. S. I hope we ſhall have no critic canting about ſound without ſenſe.

OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE,

SPOKEN BY MONS. ——,
IN THE CHARACTER OF COMUS.

(Sylphs, Fairies, Gnomes, &c. are ſeen flitting acroſs the ſtage.)

YE ſportive elves, who feaſcate garlands twine, [ſhrine,
And deck, to-night, this conſecrated
Where, yok'd with Venus and the crimſon God, [rod,—*(applauſe)*
Unbluſhing PLEASURE waves his magic
And YE *(to the audience)*, diſdainful of the ſullen fools [ſchools,
Whom VIRTUE blinded in her murky
(VIRTUE—pale tenant of the icy cells,
Where moody Care with leaden Quiet dwells,
Mid cloiſter'd ſhades, where monk and ghoſtly prude
From prime to veſpers con her maxims crude;—) [dread
YE, whom quaint Rigour never taught to
The madd'ning goblet, nor the lawleſs bed; [ſhade
Whowander, frequent, through the ev'ning
To mazy dance, and wanton maſquerade,
Unſcar'd by gliding ſpectres of the night,
Their drear looks withering each fond delight—*(hiſſes and groans)*
Fearleſs, though Terror ſhake his iron ſcourge,
And bare the toſſings of that fiery ſurge,
Where Superſtition feigns her bugbear hell,
Sees blue flames glare, and ſulph'rous billows ſwell! *(burſts of laughter)*

'Tis YOURS to patronize the wizard plan,
That Liberty reſtores to fetter'd man,
That bids for him voluptuous viſions riſe,
And clears the mental cobwebs from his eyes! [voice,
No more ſhall dotard Reaſon's pedant
As erſt, direct her cheated victims choice;
No more, emerging from his wan retreat,
Shall Wiſdom damp our philoſophic heat;
But ever ſepulchr'd that ſquinting ſage
Beneath the rubbiſh of a Gothic age!
(applauſe)

'Tis YOURS, ambitious of ethereal fame,
The glowing ſparks to waken into flame,
That kindled, quick ſhall VIRTUE's ſelf conſume,
And flaſh terrific through the livid gloom.

YE GODS *(to the galleries)* who, volant from the ſwarming ſtreet,
Aſpiring throng yon elevated ſeat,
From heights theatric mark the feſtive ſcene; queen,—*(applauſe)*
When Riot revels with the ſoft-ey'd
YE too *(to the boxes)*, whoſe zoneleſs Faſhion's rubrics guide,
To bare what mincing Modeſty would hide, *(applauſe)* [plead,
Firm patrons of the 'luſtrious cauſe we
Who willing hie where Sport and Paſtime lead;— [in fiern array,
And YE *(to the pit)* your phalanx clos'd
Who critic-ey'd our mimic world ſurvey,
To-NIGHT, ah; bold emprife! your ſneers we dare, [ſpare!
For Paſſion ſaves what Critics ſcorn to

Hence, goblin VIRTUE, to thy dank abode,
With lubric aſp and venom-bloated toad,
In chantries dim unveil thy ſhrivell'd phiz,
The idle dread of fanatic and quiz!
(a laugh)
And hither haſte, (for PLEASURE bids your feet
Ardent approach her love-encirel'd ſeat,)

Arch

Arch Whim, wild Frolic pair'd with comic Joy,
Sport debonaire, and laughing Levity.
To-night,—and hence *(to the audience)* YOUR patronage we claim,
Shall mantling PLEASURE throwd the rival dame, JEST,
Well-aim'd the ſhaft impell'd by titt'ring
Trembles the barb'd fiend in the beldame's breaſt, [horſe,
The griſly phantom mounts his pallid
And night-ſtorms hurle o'er HER welt'ring corſe! *(Thunders of applauſe.)*

TO MY UNCLE, ON HIS BIRTHDAY, JUNE 11, 1805.

BY JOHN-JOSEPH STOCKDALE, ESQ.

WOULD Fortune ſtrew her riches in my way, [day;
Some coſtly gift ſhould hail thy natal
Yet this I can moſt joyfully impart—
The warm effuſion of a grateful heart,
Anxious its ſenſe of duty, here, to ſhew,
Willing, but wanting, treaſures to beſtow.
Of thee no fancied honours I narrate,
No wond'ring ſenates on thy ſpeeches wait,
No empires bend ſubmiſſive to thy nod,
No ſcourging warfare marks thy potent rod;
More humble virtues ſhall adorn thy name!
A feeling heart may juſtly riſe to fame.
Let blaz'ning heralds public triumphs ſcan—
Thine is the record of AN HONEST MAN.
As fervent prayers ſhall ſurely reach the ſkies,
So may I hope this morning ſacrifice
Will fly like lightning to the bleſt abode,
And meet with favour from the Almighty God;
Of whom I aſk, out of his plenteous ſtore,
That perfect happineſs on thee may ſhow'r, [thine,
Healthful old age within this world be
Nor hence remov'd till call'd to bliſs divine.

Pour etre affiché au deſſus de la Couronne de BUONAPARTE *pendant la grande Ceremonie.*

DEMONS of diſcord! ſmile upon this day,
Big with diſhonour to the Gallic race,
Napoleon aſſumes the imperial ſway,
And humbled France ſubmits to her diſgrace,

Warm from the lips, the oath is ſcarce pronounc'd,
Of everlaſting enmity to Kings,
When lo! the fugitive's return's announc'd, [wings.
Wafted from Afric's ſhore on Terror's

Juſtice demanded loud the coward's head,
But Fortune blind protected ſtill the knave, [fled,
Though from his beaten troops he baſely
Yet Frenchmen claſs him 'mongſt the great and brave.

With all the cunning of his native land,
And the low arts his father's trade had taught, [command,
Ere long through *ſuch* he graſps ſupreme
And Frenchmen's oaths and vows are ſet at nought.

Was it for *this*, ye refuſe of mankind!
With human gore you've fertiliz'd your fields?
For *this* you wiſh to bind in galling chains
Each petty ſtate which to your myriads yields.

Accurſed be the hour that e'er I thought
A Frenchman *capable* of being free:
With Virtue only Liberty is bought,
And none of *that*, O France! is known to thee.

Go, crown your Emp'ror, make him what you will, [treme;
Indulge the upſtart's wiſhes to th' ex-
Make princes of his blood, and all will ſtill
Remain plebeian, whatſoe'er the name.

Was it, O! ſay, to accompliſh this event,
Full fifteen years of miſery you've paſt, [ſpent,
Your beſt blood waſted and your treaſury
T' accept a maſter of mean race at laſt.

A baſe-born Corſe to fill a Bourbon's throne! [poſſeſs'd!
With twice the power your virtuous King
Frenchmen! look back—review what you have done! [beſt!!!
Say, if you can, you've choſen for the
Vive le grand Empereur et la petite Nation!

Mr. URBAN, *Shiffnal, March* 19.

IF the following epigrammatic lines are worthy of a place in the Gentleman's Magazine, they are much at your ſervice.
Yours, &c. S—.

THE MISTAKEN NOTION.

ON Tueſday young Hodge fed his *porket* with grain,
All Wedneſday with hunger he rov'd,
But Thurſday poor *piggy* was well fed again,
And Friday, a faſt-day it prov'd.

Being aſk'd by a friend, why ſuch conduct uncooth,
In which he appear'd much miſtaken?
My reaſon was this (ſaid the half-witted youth),
"I was anxious for *fat* and *lean bacon*."

AN

AN ODD QUESTION.

T'WARDS London from Dublin as Paddy was getting, [ed and snug,
High mounted on coach-top—content-
Arriving at Glo'ster, ask'd hostess to let him [of strong beer a mug;
Have some good bread and cheese with
Which landlady bringing—thus *Pat* did accost her: [if you please,
"From this pretty place let me know,
How far is the distance to fam'd *double Glo'ster*, [*cheese?*"
As I very much wish to buy me a

THE GREY MARE THE BETTER HORSE.

Some wags for the sake of a joke will declare, [mare.
That a mare is a horse—but a horse is no
Now two grey steeds I have, and without any pother, [the other,
One Greyling being nam'd, and Greytail
Can well from experience the proverb enforce, [horse.
That Greytail, the grey mare, is far the best

HENRY AND CELIA;

A TALE FOUNDED ON FACT.

FAR o'er the seas, remote from wealth and noise,
Embosom'd in a vale of purest joys, [train
Young Henry liv'd, the noblest of the
That cheerful till'd the ever-yielding plain.

Him, though no gorgets sparkled in his breast, [rest'd.
Health, innocence, content, and joy ca-
The cheering sunshine, and the glow of day,
The languid Moon in her nocturnal sway,
The bleating cattle and the songs of morn,
The fragrant flowers that deck the velvet lawn, [rain,
The winds loud howling and the falling
The rising bosom of the sounding main,
The thunder's roar, the lightning's awful glow, [lo.
To him were blessings, for he felt them

Though 'mong the Sons of Science strange was he,
And stranger still to each dark mystery,
Yet had he learn'd the works of God to scan,
Nor murmur'd at the universal plan.
He heeded not the present woes, but thought [nought.
How future joy would vanish them to

Gen'rous he was, and tender, kind, and true, [knew,
Yet he was charg'd with guilt he never
And foul-mouth'd Envy, with calumnious tongue, [wrung.
His fame had blasted, and his bosom

Proud was he too, and but of noble deeds, [succeeds;
Mild as the sunshine which the storm

How have I seen his independent soul,
Firm as the rocks o'er which the surges roll, [sway,
Unmov'd withstand each petty tyrant's
And their imperious mandates scorn t'obey;
At tales of fierce oppression, mark'd his eye
Gleam like the vivid meteors of the sky!

Often at morning o'er the hills he'd rove, [grove;
Or hide himself within the lowering
Was often seen with sorrow-streaming eye,
And oft would smile, yet none could tell for why; [sad,
This hour was happy and the next was
And all believ'd the wond'rous youth was mad.

Long liv'd the youth in ——'s enchanting vales,
Unmov'd by fickle Fortune's adverse gales,
'Till Celia, lovely as the beauteous morn,
Shun'd the gay courts, and sought the flow'ry lawn.
O! she was kind, in Virtue's mantle dress't,
And meek as infants on the parent's breast; [her wrong,
So good, she bless'd the hand that dealt
So sweet that Comfort dwelt upon her tongue. [trac'd,
Yes, I have seen, whene'er the fields she
The little children greet her as she pass'd;
So well they knew her, by the gen'rous care [despair,
She us'd to save their parents from
When poverty and woe were all their fare.

One fatal day, young Henry saw the maid,
An innate joy each stranger's eye betray'd.
He thought her fairer than his eyes had seen, [green;
The sweetest virgin that adorn'd the
And she, reciprocal, esteem'd him more
Than ever man or mortal was before.
Pure was their passion as the zephyr's sigh,
Or the blue azure of the vaulted sky!

But rich was Celia, and her sire forbad
The love-lorn youth to see the hapless maid;
And cruel forc'd her to the hated hands
Of rich Ontario, known in distant lands.

One eve, when Horror, rob'd in thunders, howl'd, [scowl'd,
And the red tempest through the forest
Fair Celia, drown'd in tears, Ontario led
A weeping victim to the nuptial bed.
In Henry rush'd, and plung'd the deadly dart, [heart!
Madden'd with love, in base Ontario's

"What hast thou done?" (the trembling Celia cried)
"O my soul's lord?" th' astonish'd youth replied;

Ah!

"Ah! what indeed! by paſſion borne away,
Robb'd Heav'n of its attribute—to ſlay.
Joy of my ſoul! for thee I'd bravely dare
The wrath of Gods! the lightning's angry glare!"
Thus ſaid the maiden with the ſtreaming eyes: [arm defies,
"Hold, impious; he who Heav'n's red
Should e'er be ſhunn'd like peſtilential ſkies!"
"Forgive," the youth replied, "what only prove
The raſh expreſſions of impetuous love."
"But oh! fond youth! methinks the hand of Death [my breath!
Now chills my ſoul! now does oppreſs
My hapleſs heart with ſorrow overborne,
With grief diſtended and by paſſions torn,
Death's cold hand graſps!"—"Forbid, ye powers of air,
The awful ſtroke! nor yield me to deſpair!
Oh! let this warm embrace thy life reſtore!" ["tis o'er!"
"Ah! no, dear youth! adieu! 'tis paſt!
She fell—he caught her in his arms, and bore
The clay-cold virgin to the ſea-beat ſhore,
And there, beneath the dewy turf, he laid
With pious hands and ſtreaming eyes, the maid.

Wrapt in his woes, and of the worldly throng
Unheeded left, Henry rov'd the beach along;
All drown'd in care, ſad, deſolate, and wan,
The wretched wand'rer knelt, and this his pray'r began:
"Is no hope left, Almighty Ruler! ſay?
Yon broad blue ocean ſhews the daring way."
'Tis done—I go—relentleſs Sorrow urge
A wretch like me to tempt the dangerous ſurge!" [deep,
He ſaid, and ruſh'd within the foaming
And Death's dark ſhadows o'er his ſenſes creep; [riſe,
Beneath the waves he ſunk, no more to
And vanquiſh'd by the billowy water—dies!

I. C.

EPITAPH

To the memory of Mrs. Claridge,
The good old Hoſteſs of Finchley.

SWEET is the ſleep of Death to thoſe
Whoſe pious acts, whoſe earthly labours,
Through a long life, were always crown'd
With bleſſings of their friends and neighbours.

Such was her praiſe enſhrowded here,
She liv'd a Patriarch's length of life,
She liv'd a model pure for all,
As friend, as mother, and as wife!
With flowers of each returning year
Shall Flora deck her hallow'd ſod,
For ſure a ſpirit never fled,
More pure, more perfect, to her God!

William Holland.

Mr. Urban, *Newington Butts, Oct.* 14.

THE following Epitaph I copied from Orton Church-yard, Weſtmorland.

Yours, &c. L. W.

READER! on this plain ſtone's engrav'd the name
Of one who *merited* his hard-earn'd fame;
Brave, gen'rous, frank, bleſs'd with a cheerful mind,
The poor man's friend, the friend of human kind!
Ah! what avails! in vain are talents giv'n,
If not accompanied by the ſmiles of Heav'n.
For thirty years he labour'd to attain
A competence in life, but ſtrove in vain.
Though ſcourg'd by ills, he own'd *his* chaſt'ning rod, [God.
Bleſs'd the decree, and haſten'd to his
When his laſt hour approach'd (his friends around) [found;
He fault'ring ſaid, "Peace is by Virtue
O Conſcience! thou it is, who haſt the pow'r, [hour.
T' aſſuage the anguiſh of this fearful
Virtue *on earth, has* its reward"—he cries—
No, it has not, for here *Charles Stanhope* lies.

THE FOLLY OF ATHEISM.

By Dr. Darwin.

DULL Atheiſt! could a giddy dance
Of atoms lawleſs hurl'd,
Conſtruct ſo wonderful, ſo wiſe,
So harmoniz'd a world!

Why do not Arabs driving ſands,
The ſport of every ſtorm,
Fair freighted fleets, the child of chance,
Or gorgeous temples form?

Preſumptuous wretch! thyſelf ſurvey,
That leſſer fabric ſcan;
Tell me from whence th' immortal duſt,
The God, the reptile man?

Who bids the babe, to catch the breeze,
Expand its panting breaſt;
And with impatient hand untaught,
The milky rill arreſt?

Or who with unextinguiſh'd love
The mother's boſom warms,
Along the rugged paths of life
To bear it in her arms.

A God! a God! the wide earth ſhouts,
A God! the heavens reply;
He moulded in his palm the world,
And hung it in the ſky.

Pro-

Proceedings in the Third Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1805.

H. of Commons.

June 10.

Mr. *Whitbread* moved for ſeveral Papers connected with the caſe of Lord Melville.

On the motion of Col. *Craufurd*, Accounts were ordered of the number of men raiſed weekly under the Defence Act.

June 11.

The *Speaker* having ſtated that he had received a Letter from Viſcount Melville, announcing his readineſs to attend and be examined relative to the Tenth Report, the Serjeant at Mace was diſpatched to inform him that he might come in; and on entering, a chair was placed for him within the bar.

Lord *Melville* began by obſerving, that ſince the firſt agitation of the ſubject, he had made every effort to obtain a hearing, but without effect: that when called before the Commiſſioners of Inquiry, he was wholly unacquainted with the nature of the accounts they poſſeſſed between Meſſrs. Trotter and Coutts; that when he applied for an opportunity of making fuller explanations, he was anſwered that their Report was before Parliament, and they did not think it neceſſary to alter what they had done. When the diſcuſſion came on, whether previous inquiry ſhould be inſtituted before reſolutions were adopted againſt him, he hoped that a Committee would be appointed, and that he might be heard before them; but in this he was diſappointed, from a difficulty which aroſe in the other Houſe; and that at length being permitted to explain himſelf in his preſent ſituation, he came under ſuch reſtrictions as would not allow him to enter upon his defence. He, however, begged to make ſome preliminary remarks; and he began by ſolemnly proteſting that the reſolutions of the Houſe, which ſtated that he had connived at the violation of the Act of the 25th of the King, were erroneous. He never had any knowledge of Mr. Trotter's inveſting any Navy money in the Stocks, of his diſcounting bills with it, or of his turning it to purpoſes of private advantage; and that, if any ſuch practice had exiſtence, it was altogether without his privity or conſent. He would, therefore, confidently aſſert, that the evidence of the only two perſons, Mr. Trotter and Mr. Wilſon, who could be ſuppoſed to be privy to the whole, does not contain one tittle which could lay any foundation for this charge. With reſpect to the origin of his connexion with Mr. Trotter, he ſpoke as follows:—"When I firſt came into the Navy Office, I found Mr. Trotter, who was introduced and recommended to me by Sir G. Elliott and Mr. Coutts; with the latter of whom he had connexions in the way of buſineſs. I ſoon diſtinguiſhed him for his uncommon activity and diligence. He was indefatigable in detecting and diſcloſing to me a variety of frauds before committed, in withholding the pay of ſeamen, and different emoluments to which they are entitled. I encouraged and ſupported him in the proſecution of the parties guilty of theſe mal-practices. I was deſirous of going farther; and, inſtead of confining the protection of Government to the ſailors themſelves, of extending it alſo to their wives, children, and families. In my endeavours to effect this, Mr. T. made himſelf ſo uſeful, in laying before me the beſt-arranged plans for producing the effect, that I thought him worthy of being truſted; and, for his unwearied exertions, on the death of Mr. Douglas, I promoted him to his late ſituation in the office; and I am even now ready to ſay of him, that, for a great length of years, no public office could have been better conducted; that, during the whole of that time, there was not a ſingle inſtance of any ſtoppage or delay of payment to the ſeamen; and that all the balances were fairly accounted for, and transferred, without the loſs of a ſingle ſhilling to the publick. He received, it is true, an additional ſalary; but that I thought him fully entitled to, for his additional exertions." He then aſſerted, that on no occaſion whatever had he authoriſed Mr. T. to draw money from the Bank for his own private emolument, and that there is not the ſmalleſt evidence to ſupport the charge; that he only allowed Mr. T. to lodge money at private bankers for making payments with facility. He added, that, notwithſtanding the reſtrictions he was under, he muſt ſay that the aſſertions contained in the Report are falſe, and in contradiction to the evidence which was given. The Act of the 25th of the King, of which he allowed he had ſome knowledge, never intended to make a regular digeſt of regulations for the office of Treaſurer of the Navy. Its true object was, to reſtrain Treaſurers or Paymaſters from retiring from office, as had frequently been done before, with large balances unaccounted for. During the whole of his own adminiſtration, the law was rigidly complied with; and in retiring from office, he has not been accuſed of retaining any balance whatever. He obſerved, that the Houſe ſhould

ſhould conſider that, beyond the neceſſary controul of the Treaſurer, his office is quite diſtinct from that of the Paymaſter, and that of the Paymaſter-general not very much connected with thoſe of other perſons employed in that department. A great deal of money muſt paſs through the hands of inferior officers in different parts of the country where the demands are made. In the month of January laſt, the Pay-office was kept open for a long time, to make good ſmall demands; and there were 6802 payments made in different ſums, from 3 l. or 4 l. ſo low as 4 s. 6 d. and many of them even to a ſmaller amount, to ſupply ſuch ſums as different ſailors were entitled to. It muſt, therefore, be obvious, that, to anſwer ſuch numerous demands, it is neceſſary to have always a very large ſum, either in the iron cheſt of the office, or at ſome convenient banker's, as it would be endleſs to pay them all by drafts on the Bank of England, ſpecifying the names of the perſons in whoſe favour they were drawn. He therefore thought it but fair and reaſonable that the Paymaſter ſhould derive ſome advantage from the money placed in the hands of the private banker on the mere principle of mutual accommodation;—the practice was not peculiar to his adminiſtration, but had been continued two years after he reſigned; and he would contend that it was preferable to leaving the money in the Bank in the hands of ſub-accountants. He entered into a detail of the nature of Trotter's employment as Paymaſter; and aſſerted, that from the nature of the tranſactions between them, it was impoſſible for him (Lord M.) to give any preciſe explanation. He had availed himſelf of the 5th clauſe, not with any view of ſcreening himſelf, but for the purpoſe of withholding diſcloſures, which, as the facts were connected with the public ſervice, it would have been extremely improper for him to have divulged. He next adverted to a charge againſt him, of having ordered the public money to be laid out for his advantage and behoof, which, to the beſt of his recollection, he denied. This, he remarked, was a ſingular expreſſion, but it was one which was generally uſed by him, when talking of paſt tranſactions. A good deal of acrimonious wit had been expended on this expreſſion, but his literal tranſlation of the phraſe was, that he had never given any orders to any ſuch effect. He next made an elaborate ſtatement on the ſituation in which he ſtood with Mr. Trotter; in the courſe of which, he ſaid, it was impoſſible for that gentleman to make up, with any degree of correctneſs, his accounts. Perſonally he had no means of aiding him in that way, and therefore he ſtood completely at Trotter's mercy. He enlarged on the ſuppoſed connection between himſelf and the late Mr. Tweedie, which he denied; and declared, that, inſtead of being intimate with him, as Trotter had aſſerted, he knew him only as a Meſſenger, and never had occaſion to ſpeak to him above twice in his life. He next entered into various details of ſeveral pecuniary tranſactions relative to the 40,000 l. applied to Boyd and Benfield; and vindicated his conduct in that tranſaction. He inſiſted, that Trotter could never have meant to ſay that he advanced 20,000 l. for him on any one day: and he admitted that he gave his conſent to the application of the 40,000 l. in concurrence with the opinion of the ſuperior ſervants of Government. For this he was willing to take his ſhare of reſponſibility; and he appealed to the liberality of the Houſe for a fair interpretation of his conduct.

Lord Melville then retired.

Mr. *Whitbread* began by expreſſing his ſatisfaction that Lord Melville had at length defended himſelf, and lamented that the forms of the Houſe would not permit him to hear his (Mr. W's) reply. He deprecated the obſervations of Lord M. on what he ſtated to be the pre-judgment of his caſe; and that, as he had ſtated his innocence, he ought to have informed the Houſe by what means they could aſcertain it. The public mind could not be otherwiſe than inflamed againſt him, becauſe he had conducted himſelf in ſuch a way as to excite general indignation; and, by his reflections on the partiality of any jury that might try him, he reflected on the whole Country. He ſhould have thought himſelf wanting in his duty if he had not brought forward the preſent motion. He had propoſed that the Committee ſhould take into conſideration the 14 Reſolutions reſpecting the conduct of Lord Melville: but this the Houſe had refuſed; and had conſtituted the Committee under ſeveral reſtrictions, which were ſoon after diſcovered to be directly contrary to the due courſe of juſtice. This, it was conceived, would operate as a complete bar to impeachment, as a civil and criminal proſecution could not go on at the ſame time. But were there no inſtances of two proceſſes of that kind going forward together? In a caſe of common aſſault, might not a man be indicted for that offence, in order to be made a public example, and at the ſame time be proſecuted by a civil action, for the recovery of damages? In the preſent caſe, it was impoſſible the Country could conſider the reſtitution of the money to be any thing like compenſation, or atonement for the offence. Even were there a bar to impeachment in exiſtence, it ought to be removed. He deſcanted in this ſtrain for a length of time, and made many ſevere

remarks

remarks on the conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whom he accused of screening his Lordship from the censure of the Address which might have been voted to his Majesty, to strike him from the list of Privy Council, by stating that he had it in command from the King to inform the House, that his Majesty had resolved to strike out Lord Melville's name on the next meeting of the Council. On that occasion Mr. P. had been compelled to give such an intimation, as he was afraid of being out-voted by a great majority. From the report of the Select Committee, much new matter had come out; indeed, in his mind, it was of so serious a nature, that the House would feel it impossible to resist the motion for an impeachment, with which he meant to conclude: "for," says he, "without receiving satisfactory evidence to the contrary, I hesitate not to charge it upon Viscount Melville, that the sum of 10,000 l. was converted to his private use, and also the 20,000 l. the disposition of which was never explained. It is in vain for him to repeat assertions that he acted from the purest motives; or to indulge the delusive idea, that his memory will descend to posterity without a blot, unless he comes forward to trial, and, after a full investigation, purges himself from every suspicion which now attaches itself to these transactions." He then re-capitulated the charges contained in the Report and its Appendix, and contended that Lord Melville ought to have prayed the House to hear him in his defence on the first publication of the Tenth Report. At length he concluded by moving, "That it was the opinion of the House, that Lord Melville had been guilty of several high crimes and misdemeanours, and ought to be impeached for the same."

Mr. *Bond* thought that an amendment to the motion would be proper, as the House seemed embarrassed by the present method of proceeding. He thought the censure of the House, &c. already passed was a grievous punishment; but still that there was ground sufficient for a different proceeding. He took a view of the charges imputed to Lord M. and declared he had no doubt of his criminality; but he suggested as an amendment, "That the Attorney General be directed to commence a criminal prosecution against Lord M. founded on the offences laid down in the Report; and that he be directed to stay the proceedings in the civil suit already instituted."

The *Master of the Rolls* spoke in favour of a criminal prosecution rather than the mode proposed; but contended that his Lordship had already been sufficiently punished; and the only new point brought to light by the Select Committee was, that his Lordship had signed a release which had been sent to him by Mr. Trotter, containing a clause for the destruction of vouchers, while it did not appear that he was aware of this clause. His crime was therefore nominal. As to his having participated in the gains of Trotter, this was merely suspicion, and he did not see how any Jury could be justified in drawing such a conclusion. In short, after what he had suffered, were he to go to a new trial, it would be an event unexampled in the pages of history.

Mr. *H. Browne* agreed with the last speaker, as he thought that no new matter had been disclosed by the Select Committee; but if any farther means were to be adopted, he thought impeachment would be more becoming the dignity of the House.

Messrs. *H. Addington*, *Alexander*, and *Cartwright*, spoke strongly in favour of Lord Melville, and against the motion; and Earl *Temple*, Lord *H. Petty*, the Hon. *J. S. Cocks*, and Mr. *Pytches*, made many severe animadversions on his conduct, and contended for the impeachment.

At three the debate was adjourned.

June 12.

The Order of the day being resumed on the motion for the impeachment of Lord Melville, Mr. *Leicester* entered upon a defence of Mr. Wilson (the gentleman who acted under Mr. Trotter, and whom Mr. Canning refused to dismiss); and contended that it was both candid and honourable to maintain him in his situation. With respect to Lord Melville, he had no scruple in saying, that if this was a motion against him for the first time, on all the facts, he should not give it a negative, because it would be founded on charges to which no satisfactory answer had been given. Alluding to the Resolutions of the 8th April, he declared he could find nothing in the Tenth Report that justified them in stating that his Lordship had drawn money from the Bank for the purposes of private emolument; and therefore the proceedings had been premature. He even differed from Mr. Bond, with respect to the criminal prosecution; for, a civil action having been commenced, he thought it unjust to attempt greater severity. He however admitted that the account of Lord M. of the 10,000 l. and the half of the 23,000 l. was unsatisfactory; but it appeared that they had been repaid without interest, and there was no proof that the public had lost a shilling by any transaction in which he had been concerned. As to the release, although there were some suspicious circumstances attending it, he confessed he should have executed

executed it, without conſidering the clauſe in it as extraordinary. He conſidered what had happened as ſufficient to deter any perſon from a ſimilar offence; and the man who was not affected by the diſgrace which had fallen on his Lordſhip, would not be deterred by any thing.

Mr. *Wilberforce* diſſented from the opinion of Mr. L. and was convinced it was neceſſary to adopt ſome farther meaſure. Thoſe principles the Noble Lord laid down to juſtify his conduct, appeared to him infinitely more injurious than the particular acts that called upon him for his defence; and ſo far from any thing that fell from him tending to juſtify his conduct, or to prove that the Houſe had been wrong in any of the ſteps adopted with reſpect to him, it had a direct contrary effect on his mind; inſomuch that he conceived it unneceſſary to argue that the Act of Parliament was violated, particularly as Lord M. received 2000 l. a-year for the expreſs purpoſe that no private uſe ſhould be made of the public money. There was an inconſiſtency between his ſpeech and his former ſtatement; and the only part which appeared to him ſatisfactory was, his reaſon for keeping the Treaſurerſhip of the Navy, viz. that he had the Miniſtry of the Affairs in India, in which he (Mr. W.) thought his conduct highly meritorious. He had heard a perſon who was Governor-general of India ſay, that, during the whole time he was in power, Lord Melville never deſired him to take a ſingle ſtep that was in the ſlighteſt degree painful to his feelings.—In his Lordſhip's defence, Mr. W. confeſſed, he was moſt ſtruck with his remark about the 10,000 l. and reſpecting which he ſtated he would give no account to the houſe, or to any other perſon. Such a declaration as this would be aſtoniſhing, coming from any man; but from a man of Lord M.'s knowledge of this country, its laws, its criminal proceedings—one in the habit of making defences for other people—that ſuch a man ſhould ſet up ſuch a defence for himſelf, was ſo aſtoniſhing and extraordinary, that nothing but guilt itſelf could have ſuggeſted it!—What is it, ſays he, but to lay down a principle, which, if the Houſe was to adopt, it would put an end to the Britiſh Conſtitution?—What is it but to ſay, I will be greater than the Law *(great agitation)*, I will be above the Conſtitution?—In ſhort, it is a libel on the Conſtitution to ſuppoſe ſuch a thing will be ſuffered:—it would open a door to prodigality and corruption: and if it had occurred in the time of Charles II. that profligate Monarch would only have had to ſay to his Miniſter, that he had ſpent 40,000 l.—wanted more—and did not chooſe to give any account of it. He admitted that his Lordſhip had ſuſtained a ſevere puniſhment; but he could not conceive that, by preſenting the Reſolutions to the Throne, the Houſe was prevented from purſuing farther ſteps. "The main queſtion to aſk (ſaid Mr. W.) is, whether, on the whole, this motion having been brought forward, the puniſhment Lord Melville has received is ſufficient; and whether we can, without violating our duty, vote againſt the motion? We have traced a large ſum of money into the hands of Lord Melville; and he ought to explain what he has done with it. If he does not explain, the Houſe ought to call on the juſtice of the Nation to puniſh him."

Lord *Caſtlereagh* ardently entreated the Houſe to adopt the civil proceſs. He reminded them that Mr. Fox had diſtinctly ſtated, that he would be ſatisfied if Lord Melville were diſmiſſed from his Majeſty's Councils for ever. With what kind of conſiſtency, therefore, could thoſe gentlemen who acceded to the civil proceſs, now abandon that courſe, and inſtitute a criminal proceeding? When the civil proceſs was recommended, the amount of the ſum ſuppoſed to have been diſappropriated was 60,000 l.; now, however, that ſum was reduced to 20,000 l. He traced the conduct of Lord M. with regard to Mr. Trotter; and inferred, that if he had intended to accumulate a fortune, he would have eſtabliſhed a bank of his own, and not have admitted Trotter to make a loan for him of 20,000 l. Although he acknowledged that Lord M. was unfortunate, yet he did not ſee any thing at preſent at all new, to juſtify the Houſe in its departure from the reſolution at firſt adopted. The object indeed ſeemed to be to puniſh him piece-meal, a meaſure foreign to the Conſtitution, and repugnant to the feelings of the people.

Mr. *Grey* contended, that as the civil ſuit had been forced upon the Houſe at the very time when the criminal method of proceeding was propoſed, it could not be alledged to have been ſought for by thoſe who ſupported the former motion againſt his Lordſhip; but the preſent method was perfectly regular. It was clear that a breach of the Act of Parliament had been proved; and that his Lordſhip had corrupt purpoſes in view. He wiſhed the Houſe to advert to the nature of the balances remaining in the hands of Trotter. The Act was paſſed in 1785, and was to take effect in the month of July, ſame year; Lord M. however, thought it expedient to ſuſpend its operation till July 1786, and in the mean time contrived to accumulate the balances to about 104,000 l. when at the coreſponding period

riod in the preceding year there was only a balance of about 600 l. remaining in the hands of Lord Bayning. On these balances there was proof of actual profit having been made and paid to Lord Melville. Here Mr. G. entered into a detail of the various payments made upon the accounts he had alluded to, which he stated as amounting in all to about 7,222 l. After a review of various other points connected with the conduct of Lord M. he concluded with observing, that, on the whole, there was such a mass of evidence contained in the two Reports, that he could not doubt that such a complete case of participation had been made out against Lord Melville as would justify their instituting a criminal impeachment.

Mr. *R. S. Dundas* thought it but justice to the House to remind them how much the conduct of his Noble Relative had been misrepresented. At the general meetings the most absurd falsehoods were propagated; and at one of them it had been asserted by a person in high rank, that the peculations of Lord M. and Mr. T. were the original cause of the various loans, and numerous taxes imposed upon the people. He proceeded to argue that Lord M. would have afforded every satisfaction to the Commissioners had he been permitted to have documents.

Mr. *Canning* made an animated speech against the motion, in which he declared that Lord M. had received much less justice in his examinations than a criminal would have received at the Old Bailey.

Messrs. *Bathurst* and *Vansittart* spoke in favour of the amendment; and, on a division, there appeared for the amendment 238; against it 229. Majority for the criminal prosecution, and against the impeachment, 9.

June 14.

Mr. *Whitbread* addressed the House, in a speech which lasted two hours, on the propriety of moving certain Resolutions against the Chancellor of the Exchequer; the object of which was, that there should be upon the Journals a record, that the illegal practice with which he charged him might not become a dangerous precedent: and though the act of lending the 40,000 l. might be deemed justifiable, yet it was desirous that any future Chancellor of the Exchequer should not be able to vindicate an infraction of law. He took a view of the transactions of Government with Boyd and Co. in 1795 and 6, to shew that, when they possessed the confidence of Ministers, they were insolvent: he concluded with a string of Resolutions, explaining the transactions alluded to, and stated that the said advance was contrary to law.

Mr. *Pitt* spoke at great length, to shew that the transaction was fair, honourable, and important; it prevented the house from failing; and the effect of such a failure at such a time, would have rendered the negotiation of a new loan disadvantageous, infinitely beyond 40,000 l. The loss by the advance was not so much as sixpence; by the refusal a loss of many times 40,000 l. would have arisen, and incalculable mischief besides. He therefore justified his conduct; and, placing himself at the mercy of the House, was determined to abide its decision.

Mr. *H. Lascelles* and Lord *Castlereagh* defended Mr. Pitt; and insisted that he had been influenced solely by great public considerations.

Mr. *Fox* made a very temperate speech, to shew the propriety of the motion; but admitted that the censure of the House ought to be made as mildly as possible; and he intimated that an Act of Indemnity, properly worded, would be less objectionable than the Resolutions of his friend Mr. Whitbread.

The conversation continued for a length of time; and, after many Members had delivered their opinions, the previous question was put on Mr. Whitbread's Resolutions; and one for a Bill of Indemnity, proposed by Mr. Lascelles, was agreed to,

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INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 7. Letter from Capt. Baker to Adm. Cornwallis,

Phœnix, at sea, Aug. 13.

Sir, I cannot but exult in the honour of imparting to you the extreme good fortune of his Majesty's ship under my command on the 10th instant, latitude 43 deg. 16 min. N. longitude 12 deg. 14 min. W. in the capture of La Didon, a remarkable fine, and the fastest-sailing frigate in the French Navy, of 44 guns and 330 men, which had sailed but a few days from Corunna, and was upon a secret cruize. The action commenced at a quarter past nine in the morning (La Didon having waited my approach to leeward), and lasted three hours, never without pistol-shot; during which all our ropes were cut to pieces, our main top-sail-yard shot away, and most of our masts and yards severely wounded. The necessity of our engaging to leeward, in order to prevent the possibility of the enemy's escape, exposed us to several raking broadsides before it could be prudent to return the fire; and the superiority of La Didon's sailing, added to the adroit manœuvres of Capt. Milius, convinced me of the skill and

and gallantry I ſhould have to contend with, which has been fully evinced by the ſtubborn defence of this ſhip until ſhe became a perfect wreck, and his ſubſequent honourable deportment. Owing to the lightneſs of the wind, and La Didon's attempt to board, brought our ſtarboard-quarter in contact with her larboard-bow, in which poſition we remained full three quarters of an hour, ſubject to a galling fire of muſketry, that robbed me of ſuch ſupport of officers and men, as there could be no compenſation for but in complete victory. With ſorrow I tranſmit you a liſt of the killed and wounded.

I am, &c. T. Baker.

Killed and Wounded on board the Phœnix and La Didon, Aug. 10.

Phœnix—12 killed, 28 wounded. Total 40.—La Didon—27 killed, 44 wounded. Total 71.

Killed on board the Phœnix.—John Bounton, lieutenant; George Donelan, maſter's mate; John Fowers, quarter-maſter; and nine ſeamen.

Officers wounded.—Henry Steele, lieutenant of marines, dangerouſly; Aaron Toaer, midſhipman, dangerouſly; Edward B. Curling, midſhipman, badly.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 21. Letter from Capt. Parker, of his Majeſty's ſhip Amazon, to Adm. Cornwallis.

Off Uſhant, Sept. 17.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you, we fell in with the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet at ſunſet, on the 31ſt Auguſt, during a hard North-weſt gale, eighty leagues to the Weſtward of Scilly, and having with ſome difficulty learnt from one of the convoy, that ſeveral of the fleet had ſeparated, I judged it proper to continue on the ſtation directed in your order, in hopes of collecting and affording protection to the ſtragglers; we have not met any, but I am happy to inform you, on the 12th inſt. in lat. 49 deg. 30 min. N. long. 18 deg. 30 min. W. his Majeſty's ſhip under my command captured the Principe de la Paz, a Spaniſh corvette privateer, carrying 24 nine-pounders and four braſs ſwivels, with 160 men on-board, principally French. This ſhip was fitted out at Vigo five weeks before, and had taken the Prince of Wales Packet from Liſbon, and the Lady Nelſon letter of marque, from Virginia, bound to Glaſgow. We found part of the crew of the latter ſhip on-board the privateer, and a conſiderable ſum in ſpecie. I have much ſatisfaction in her capture, as ſhe was completely ſtored for remaining two months longer at ſea, and her captain, François Beck, an experienced cruizer, who commanded the French privateer Le Brave, during the late war, greatly to the annoyance of our trade.

I am, &c. W. Parker.

The Hon. Wm. Cornwallis, &c. &c.

Letters from Capt. Beresford, tranſmitted by Admiral Sir A. Mitchell, who ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the bravery of Lieut. Pigot, and the able ſupport of Lieut. Maſterman.

Cambrian, in Lat. 29 *deg. Long.* 62 *Deg. June* 13.

Sir, This day Lieut. Pigot had the direction of the Cambrian's boats. With the launch he moſt gallantly boarded the Spaniſh privateer ſchooner Maria, of 14 guns and 60 men. Lieut. Crotton, in the barge, inſtantly followed him; the veſſel was carried notwithſtanding every reſiſtance was made. The other boats did not get on-board till ſhe ſurrendered; but no leſs merit is due to the officers and men, who all volunteered this ſervice. Lieut. Pigot tells me every one did his duty moſt cheerfully. Two excellent men were killed, and two wounded.

I am, &c. J. P. Beresford.

Cambrian, at Sea, July 3.

Sir, After a chace of 22 hours, we have juſt captured the French privateer ſchooner Matilda. She mounts 20 guns, nine pounders, is 200 tons, and 95 men, had captured the Engliſh letter of marque the Clyde, bound to Liverpool. She ſurrendered in very ſhoal water; and, but for the exertion of Lieut. Pigot, with one of the boats, every ſoul in her would have been loſt. J. P. Beresford,

Cambrian, July 21.

Sir, I beg leave to preſent you with a recital of Lieut. Pigot's proceedings, from his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, in a ſchooner privateer we had taken on the 3d: he made the beſt of his way to the river St. Mary's, where we had information of two ſhips and a ſchooner; he got off the harbour on the 6th, and on the 7th he proceeded with the ſchooner 12 miles up a narrow river, through a continual fire of the militia and riflemen, until he got within ſhot of a ſhip, brig, and ſchooner, laſhed in a line acroſs the river; he engaged them for an hour; the ſchooner grounded; he had recourſe to his boats; and, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, carried the ſhip with her guns; he obliged the men to quit the brig and ſchooner, took poſſeſſion of all; then turned his fire on the militia, about 100 in number, and a field-piece, which were completely routed. Lieut. Pigot got two wounds in the head by muſket-balls, and one in the leg. Lieut. Maſterman, of the marines, who moſt ably ſeconded all Mr. Pigot's views, eſcaped unhurt, to the wonder of all, for his cloaths were ſhot through and through; Mr. Lawſon, maſter's-mate, wounded ſeverely, as well as Mr.

Mr. Mitchell, midshipman. Messrs. Griffenhoofe, Bolman, and Williamson, behaved well, as indeed did all on this occasion. Two were killed and 14 wounded. This very gallant conduct was observed by some hundreds of Americans from the opposite side of the river, who expressed their astonishment. Mr. Pigot never quitted the deck for nearly three weeks, except to get his wounds dressed, which inspired the rest; the wind was adverse for that time; and the enemy never attempted to attack him. I hope he may meet every reward such conduct deserves; he really is an active officer, always ready. The ship proves to be the Golden Grove, and the brig the Ceres, of London, taken by the schooner, a Spanish privateer, of six guns, and 70 men, two months since. The enemy had armed the ship with eight six-pounders, six-swivels, and 50 men; the brig was defended by swivels and small arms. J. P. BERESFORD.

Killed—one seaman, and one marine.

Wounded—Lieut Pigot; Mr. Lawson, master's mate; Mr. Mitchell, midshipman (your youngest son): six seamen, 1 serjeant, and three privates of marines.—30 killed and 22 wounded on the Spanish side.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 5. Letter from Lieut. Fromow to Rear-admiral Dacres.

Supericure, July 21, *the Morant Keys, N. three deg. E. distant* 45 *Miles.*

Sir, His Majesty's schooner under my command, fell in with, and, after a chace of nine hours, going free, captured the Spanish felucca El Santa Maria Magdalena, alias Son Sorito, commanded by Antonio Amet, armed with one gun and small arms, and manned with 30 men, has been cruising 20 days, and has only taken one droger. W. C. FROMOW.

Oct. 8. The following intelligence has been received at the East India House.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Fort William, April 23, 1805.

The following heads of intelligence compiled from official and authentic documents received by his Excellency the most Noble the Governor General, from his Excellency the Right Hon. the Commander in Chief, are published for general information:

Major-general Smith, with a detachment of cavalry under his command, having effected the expulsion of Meer Khan from Rohilcund and the Doab, rejoined the army of the Right Hon. the Commander in Chief before Bhurtpore on the 23d March. Meer Khan having re-crossed the Jumna, had arrived at Futtypore Seekree, two days before Gen. Smith's arrival at Bhurtpore. This Chieftain had been abandoned by his troops, with the exception of a small body of cavalry. The whole of his infantry and artillery quitted his service about the period of his incursion into the Doab, and have since been employed by other Chieftains. Meer Khan himself is gone off in search of employment, attended only by a few hundred predatory horse.—On the 29th of March, his Excellency the Right Hon. the Commander in Chief, with a column of cavalry under his Lordship's personal command, and a column of infantry, under Lieut.-col. Don, marched at two o'clock in the morning to surprize the cavalry of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, which was encamped at the distance of a few cos from Bhurtpore. The apprehension of being surprised, had induced the enemy to encamp in several separate divisions; and the operations of the British troops were directed against two of his principal encampments. His Lordship, with the cavalry, took a circuitous direction to the right under the hills; whilst Lieut.-col. Don, with the infantry, proceeded to the left, by the direct road to the position of the enemy. The enemy, having received information from his hircarrahs of the approach of the British troops, was prepared for flight when Lord Lake reached his camp. The enemy, however, suffered some loss in his retreat, from the fire of the column of infantry; and, notwithstanding the rapidity of his flight, a charge was effected by the British cavalry, in which about two hundred of the enemy were destroyed. A quantity of baggage and cattle, consisting chiefly of about 50 camels, 100 horses, two elephants, and 20 hackeries, was captured by the British troops. Lord Lake, after pursuing the enemy to a considerable distance, returned to camp at 11 o'clock on the same morning.—On the 1st of April, Lord Lake received intelligence that Jeswunt Rao Holkar, having retired to a great distance from the British army, had assembled the greater part of his troops and baggage at a position, eight cos from Bhurtpore in the direction of Futtypore. Lord Lake, in the expectation that the vigilance of the enemy would be diminished in consequence of the distance to which he had removed, determined to attempt to surprise his camp. His Lordship accordingly marched at one o'clock on the morning of the 2d of April, with the whole of the cavalry, the horse artillery, and the reserve of the army, and arrived in the neighbourhood of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's camp before the dawn of day. Jeswunt Rao Holkar had received intelligence of Lord Lake's approach about two hours before his Lordship had reached the vicinity of his camp; and had sent off a part of his baggage. The enemy was posted round a high village, with his front covered by cultivated fields, surrounded by high in-

closures

cloſures. It was ſtill dark, but the fires of the enemy enabled Lord Lake to make his diſpoſition for the attack without waiting for day-light.—The cavalry formed in two lines moved round to the right, whilſt the reſerve and the horſe artillery, under Lieut.-col. Don, was ordered to gain the left of the village with as much expedition as poſſible. The cavalry advanced at a trot, and when arrived within a ſhort diſtance of the enemy, the right ſquadrons of each regiment in the firſt line were ordered to charge, ſupported by the remaining ſquadrons, and by the ſecond line. The enemy, on ſeeing the advance of the Britiſh troops, made every poſſible exertion to eſcape, but was charged with ſucceſs in various directions, and ſuffered great loſs. The Britiſh cavalry continued the purſuit to a very conſiderable diſtance, and did not deſiſt until the enemy were entirely diſperſed. The enemy is ſaid to have loſt upwards of one thouſand men on this occaſion.—Upon the return of Lord Lake to camp, a body of infantry, with colours, was obſerved moving in the direction of the jungle which ſurrounds the town of Bhurtpore. This body of infantry was immediately charged by a ſquadron of his Majeſty's 8th dragoons, under Col. Vandeleur. Upon the approach of the ſquadron, and after a few of the enemy had been cut down, the remainder threw down their arms, and were made priſoners. The colours of this corps were captured; and it proved to be a body of Meer Khan's infantry, which, having quited that Chief, was proceeding to offer its ſervices to Runjeet Sing.—Lord Lake returned to camp at 1 P. M. after a march, including the purſuit of the enemy, of upwards of 30 miles.—A detachment compoſed of the 1ſt battalion of the 25th native reg. ſix companies of the 24th native reg. 1 battalion of irregular infantry, and the Agra irregular horſe, the whole commanded by Capt. Royle, marched from Agra on the 26th of March to diſlodge Hernaut, the Chelah of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, who with the remains of Holkar's infantry and guns and a body of Holkar's cavalry, under Bapoojee, had occupied a poſition between Bharee and Dholpore. Capt. Royle's detachment, after a march of 12 coſs, came up with the cavalry of the enemy under Bapoojee, on the 31ſt March, and ſucceeded in completely defeating this corps. On the 6th of April, Capt. Royle received information that the principal body of the enemy, of which he was in purſuit, had taken up a ſtrong poſition under the walls of the fortified town of Adawlut-Nugger. This body of the enemy conſiſted of between 3 and 4000 men, cavalry and infantry, and 8 guns. Capt. Royle arrived at Adawlut-Nugger, at eight o'clock on the morning of the 7th of April, and found the enemy advantageouſly poſted, having the fort of Adawlut-Nugger in his rear, and his front and flanks covered by the deep ravines, occupied by troops.—Capt. Royle, with great ſpirit and judgment immediately formed his detachment for the attack, and advancing under a very heavy and well-directed fire from the enemy's artillery, and from his troops ſtationed in the ravines, compelled the enemy to abandon his guns, and to retreat with the loſs of all his artillery and baggage. The Agra horſe under Col. Pohlman purſued the fugitives to the diſtance of 5 coſs from Adawlut-Nugger, and killed great numbers of them; On this occaſion were alſo captured upwards of 20 ſtands of colours and a great number of muſquets, of European manufacture, matchlocks, ſpikes, &c. The conduct of the troops in this action was highly exemplary; and eſpecially that of the newly-raiſed battalions of the 24th and 25th reg. of native infantry, which had not been embodied for more than a period of five months.—His Excellency the Right Hon. the Commander in Chief having completed his arrangements for the re-commencement of operations againſt the town of Bhurtpore, changed the ground of encampment before Bhurtpore on the 9th of April, and took up his final poſition for the attack. The reduced condition of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's power, and the manifeſt inutility of continuing to afford ſupport to the declining fortune of that Chieftain, added to the preparations for the attack of Bhurtpore, had previouſly induced Rajah Runjeet Sing to ſue for peace on the 25th February, and to offer terms, which, after ſome negotiation, were, with certain modifications, accepted by Lord Lake, under the authority of the Governor-general. An agreement was accordingly formed on the 10th April, by which Runjeet Sing has ceded to the Honourable Company the fortreſs of Deeg, and has reſtored all the diſtricts which were conferred upon him by the Britiſh Government after the concluſion of peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia. Runjeet Sing has alſo engaged to pay the ſum of twenty lacks of rupees to the Company; of this ſum, three lacks of rupees are to be paid immediately, and the remainder by inſtalments, at ſtated periods. The ſon of Runjeet Sing was delivered up to Lord Lake on the 12th April, as an hoſtage for the due performance of theſe engagements.—Lieut.-col. Holmes, of the Bombay Eſtabliſhment, with a valuable convoy of proviſions and ſtores from Guzerat, and treaſure to a large amount, for the uſe of the Bombay army under Major-gen. Jones, marched into camp before Bhurtpore on

on the 20th of April.—Col. Holmes had marched from Guzerat to Bhurtpore, without having met any material interruption; and since he passed Kotah he had not seen any enemy.—It appears by the most authentic accounts, that Jeswunt Rao Holkar is reduced to the greatest distress, and that his force is nearly destroyed. The troops which remain in his service are not more than sufficient to form a guard for the protection of his person, and even these are entirely dispirited, and harassed by the several defeats they have recently experienced, and by the continual state of alarm in which they have been kept by the persevering activity and vigilance of the Commander in Chief.—The dominions of the Company in Hindostan are in a state of tranquillity; and the bands of robbers which had disturbed certain districts in the North-Western provinces have been expelled.—By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

J. Lumsden, Ch. Sec. to the Gov.

Scindia, with his army, attended by the British Resident, remained at Subbulgurgh on the 9th inst. (April.) On the 7th instant Scindia had dispatched his prime minister to Bhurtpore, to act in concert with his Excellency Lord Lake, in the restoration of a general peace in India.

F. Warden, Sec.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 15. Extract of a Letter from Lieut. Tomlinson to W. Marsden, esq. dated Gibraltar Bay, Sept. 12.

Sir, On the 11th, Gibraltar bearing N. N. W. two leagues, I captured the gun-boat No. 4, Lieut. Magorga, commander, of one long 24-pounder, one carronade, and 34 men; we likewise took seven merchant-vessels of the convoy, which are all arrived safe in this roadstead; they were from Malaga, bound to Algeziras. It is with great pleasure that I have to report the zeal and activity with which every officer and man did his duty, and when their Lordships are informed that these vessels were taken in the face of eight of the enemy's armed vessels, who had charge of the convoy, and who carried near 300 men, I must humbly hope my conduct will meet their Lordships' approbation. R. Tomlinson.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

The Continental War has commenced; and, we are sorry to perceive, hitherto wholly to the disadvantage of our brave Allies.

The French army crossed the Rhine on the 25th and 26th ult. in three divisions, at Mentz, at Strasburg, and at Manheim; and Buonaparté has succeeded in bringing the Austrians to action before they could be joined by the forces from Russia. The following French official Bulletins, we doubt not, like all others that have issued from the same channel, are grossly exaggerated; but, after making every reasonable abatement, the results leave us cause both for wonder and regret.

First Bulletin.

[This, which relates the approach of the different divisions of the French army towards the Austrians, is superseded by the contents of the Second and Third.]

Second Official Bulletin of the Grand Army.—*Oct.* 9.

"Events succeed each other with the greatest rapidity. On the 6th, the 2d division of that part of the corps under Marshal Soult, which is commanded by Gen. Vandamme, made a forced march, rested only two hours at Nordlingen, arrived at Donawerth at eight o'clock in the evening, and gained possession of the bridge, which was defended by the regiment of Colloredo. Some men were killed and taken prisoners. On the 7th, at break of day, Prince Murat arrived with his dragoons, and with the division of dragoons commanded by Gen. Watter, advanced to the Lech, and ordered Col. Watfor, at the head of 200 dragoons of the 4th regiment, to pass over; who, after a very brilliant charge, took the bridge of the Lech, and routed the enemy, whose force was double. On the 8th, Marshal Soult set out with the two divisions of Vandamme and Legrand, on his way to Augsburgh; while Gen. St. Hilaire, with his division, advanced thither by the left bank. On the same morning at break of day, Prince Murat at the head of the divisions of dragoons of Generals Beaumont and Klein, and of the division of carabiniers and cuirassiers, commanded by Gen. Nansouty, began his march, for the purpose of cutting off the road from Ulm to Augsburgh. When he had arrived at Wertingen, he perceived a strong division of the enemy's infantry, supported by four squadrons of Albert's cuirassiers. He immediately surrounded the whole corps. Marshal Lannes, who marched behind these divisions of cavalry, arrived with the division of Oudinot; and, after an engagement which lasted two hours, the colours, guns, baggage, and the whole division of the enemy, was taken. These were 10 battalions

talions of grenadiers, who were coming in great haſte from the Tyrol to the aſſiſtance of the army in Bavaria. Marſhal Soult, with his diviſions, manœuvred, throughout the whole of the 7th and 8th, on the left bank of the Danube, in order to intercept the *debouches* of Ulm, and to obſerve the corps which appeared to be ſtill collected in that place. The corps of Davouſt arrived only on the 6th at Neuburg. Gen. Marmont's corps is alſo arrived there. The corps of Bernadotte, and the Bavarians, arrived on the 2d at Aichſtadt. It appears that 12 Auſtrian regiments have quitted Italy to reinforce the army in Bavaria."

THIRD BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

[This Bulletin gives the following as the poſition of the French forces on the 10th. Marſhal Soult purſued the Auſtrian diviſion, which had taken refuge at Aichſtadt, drove it from thence, and on the 9th, at noon, entered Augſburgh, with the diviſions of Vandamme, St. Hilaire, and Legrand. On the 9th, in the evening, Marſhal Davouſt, who croſſed the Danube at Neuburgh, arrived at Aichſtadt, with his three diviſions. General Marmont, with the diviſions of Boudet, Grouchy, and the Batavian diviſion of General Dumonceau, paſſed the Danube, and took poſition between Aichſtadt and Augſburgh. The army under Marſhal Bernadotte, together with the Bavarian army commanded by Generals Deroc and Verdier, took their poſition at Ingolſtadt. The Imperial guard, commanded by General Beſſieres, proceeded to Augſburgh; as likewiſe the diviſion of cuiraſſiers, under General Hautpoult. Prince Murat, with the diviſions of Klein and Beaumont, and the diviſion of carabineers and cuiraſſiers under General Nanſouty, haſtened to the village of Zuſmerſhauſen, in order to intercept the road from Ulm to Augſburgh. Marſhal Lannes, with the grenadier diviſion of Oudinot, and the diviſion of Suchet, took poſt the ſame day in the village of Zuſmerſhauſen.

It afterwards gives the following account of the battle of Wertingen:]

"Col. Arrichi, at the head of his regiment of dragoons, charged the regiment of cuiraſſiers of Duke Albert. The action was very ſharp. Col. Arrichi had his horſe killed under him; and his regiment burned with eagerneſs to relieve him. Col. Beaumont, of the 10th huſſars, fired with a true French ſpirit, ſeized upon a captain of cuiraſſiers, in the midſt of the hoſtile ranks, whom he himſelf made a priſoner, after having cut down a dragoon. Col. Maupetit, at the head of the 9th dragoons, charged in the village of Wertingen; being mortally wounded, his laſt words were—'Let the Emperor be informed that the 9th dragoons have ſhewn themſelves worthy of their reputation; and that they charged and conquered, exclaiming, *Long live the Emperor!*' The column of grenadiers, the flower of the enemy's army, having formed in a ſquare of four battalions, was penetrated and cut down. The 12th battalion of dragoons charged in the wood. Oudinot's diviſion were indignant at the diſtance which ſtill prevented them from attacking the enemy; but at the very ſight of them, the Auſtrians haſtened their retreat—one brigade only was in time to charge. All the cannon, colours, and almoſt all the officers of the enemy's army who fought at Wertingen, were taken; a great number were killed. Two Lieut.-Colonels, ſix Majors, 60 Officers, and 400 ſoldiers, have fallen into our hands. The remainder were diſperſed; and what eſcaped owed their ſafety to a moraſs, which ſtopped a column that was turning the enemy. The chief of a ſquadron, Excelmans, Aid-de-Camp of Prince Murat, had two horſes killed under him. It was he who carried the colours to the Emperor, who ſaid to him—'I know no man can be braver than you; I make you an officer of the Legion of Honour.' Marſhal Ney, on his ſide, with the diviſions of Walther, Dupont, and Loiſon, the diviſion of dragoons of General Baraguay d'Hilliers, and the diviſion of Gazan, aſcended the Danube, and attacked the enemy in their poſition at Gremberg. It rains heavily; but this does not retard the forced marches of the grand army. The Emperor ſets the example on horſeback night and day; he is continually in the midſt of the troops, and in every point where his preſence is neceſſary. He yeſterday rode fourteen leagues. He ſlept in a ſmall village, without ſervants, and without any kind of baggage. The Biſhop of Augſburgh had, however, illuminated his palace, and waited for his Majeſty during a part of the night."

The 4th Bulletin is dated Augſburgh, the 11th, and gives an account of a battle at Gunzburgh on the preceding day, in which the French were victorious. Gunzburgh was defended by Prince Ferdinand in perſon. The place was carried, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, and the Auſtrians made three ſucceſſive attacks to recover it, but all in vain. The loſs of the Auſtrians in this affair is ſtated at 2500 killed, and 1200 made priſoners. The loſs of the French, in killed and wounded, is eſtimated at one tenth, or about 400.—The fifth Bulletin is alſo from Augſburgh, and dated the 12th inſtant. It ſtates, that Marſhal Soult defeated an Auſtrian regiment at Landsberg, on the 11th, and took

took 120 prisoners, including one lieutenant-colonel, and two captains. Soult next proceeded towards Memmingen, where he arrived early on the 12th.

Thus far the Bulletins from the French army. The Austrian accounts of these affairs have not reached us.—We now proceed to abstract from the foreign papers.

The following is the proclamation of the French Emperor to the army:—

"SOLDIERS! THE WAR OF THE THIRD COALITION HAS BEGUN.—The Austrian army has passed the Inn, violated treaties, and has attacked and driven our Ally from his capital. You yourselves have been compelled to advance by forced marches to the defence of our frontiers. Already you have passed the Rhine. We will not stop till we have secured the independence of the Germanic body, assisted our allies, and confounded the pride of unjust aggressors. We will not again make peace without a sufficient guarantee. Our policy shall no more give way to our generosity.—Soldiers, your Emperor is in the midst of you: you are only the advanced guard of a great people. If it should be necessary, they will all rise at my voice to confound and dissolve this new league, which has been formed by the hatred and the gold of England.—But, soldiers, we shall have forced marches to make, fatigues and privations of every kind to endure. Whatever obstacles may be opposed to us, we will overcome them, and we will take no rest until we have placed our eagles on the territory of our enemies. NAPOLEON."

The French papers observe, that "it is to the fine Castle of Vaudreuil, surrounded *with water and pleasant prospects*, that part of the English prisoners hitherto detained at Verdun have been removed: a few only have been carried to Valenciennes."

Paris, Oct. 6. The Emperor has established his head-quarters at Stutgard. The army passed the Neckar without experiencing sickness or *desertion*. Many conscripts have joined. A success not less important is, *the junction with the French army of the troops of Bavaria, Baden, and Wirtemburg*. All the inhabitants of Germany evince the most favourable disposition to the French army. *Moniteur.*

In the *Moniteur* of the 14th, a complaint is made that the electors of Saxe and Hesse have not declared themselves in favour of France; and it is asked whether these electors will wait till Austria sends them a summons by a huissier of the Aulic Court, and invades their territory. As for the electors of Baden, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg, their houses, it is said, shall receive a new lustre, being for ever emancipated from the increasing tyranny exercised upon those members whom the Emperor of Germany ought to protect.

The Emperor left this city on the 1st, for Edlingen, where the Elector of Baden, and the princes his sons, had an interview with him as soon as he arrived. On the 2d he set off for Louisburgh (or Ludwigsburgh), where he had an interview with the Duke of Wirtemburgh.

Augsburgh, Oct. 8.—It was believed here, that the French army would march direct for Ulm, and that the Austrians were ready to meet them on the other side of the Danube; but the French took all at once another direction, and marched Northward to Nordlingen, Donauwerth, &c. Their object is to cut off the communication between the Austrian army and the Russians, and to penetrate from Franconia and Suabia into the interior of Bavaria. There are, in all, 100,000 French, Bavarian, and Dutch troops in the rear of the Austrians.

A corps of the French army is gone to Kempten and Kauffbearer, to cut off all communication with the Eastern Tyrol.

The French force in Germany, including the Bavarian, Baden, and Wirtemburgh troops, is estimated at 180,000 men.—The whole Austrian force on the Westward of the Inn, is stated at 143,000 of which 50,000 are under Klenau and Auffenberg, between Stockach and Ulm, and 44,000 beyond the Danube.

Stutgard, Oct. 5. Soon after the Emperor of the French arrived at Ludwigsburgh, it was notified that he had declared war.—Upon the arrival of the Courier, the Austrian and Russian Envoys, with their four Secretaries of Legation and attendants, also a Counsellor of State and Charge d'Affaires, were put under arrest, so that they cannot go out, nor are they permitted to see any body.

At the time of the arrest of the Russian and Austrian Ministers at Stutgard, the Elector of Baden was compelled to expel the representatives of the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna from Carlsruhe. They set off by the road of Heidelberg, Darmstadt, and Frankfort; and the Swedish Envoy took his departure at the same time.

Buonaparte has returned to Nordlingen, from his interview with the Elector of Wirtemburgh. The Paris papers speak in high terms of the Duchess (the late Princess Royal of England).

An attempt has been made to assassinate the Elector of Bavaria, who was fired at from the street while sitting at a window, but without success. His troops are taken into pay by the French; they are stated to amount to 32,000 men. The Convention was signed on the 27th ult. by which he agrees to deliver his army and fortresses to France.

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The following address has been communicated to the Bavarian troops by the French Emperor, in general orders:

"BAVARIAN SOLDIERS,—I have placed myself at the head of my army, to deliver your country from an unjust aggression. The House of Austria intends to annihilate your independence, and to incorporate you with its extensive dominions: but you will be true to the memory of your ancestors, who, though frequently oppressed, but not subjugated, always preserved their independence and political existence, which is the first boon of nations, as fidelity to the Electoral House of Bavaria is the first of your duties.—As a faithful ally of your sovereign, I have been sensibly affected by the proofs you have given him, at this important period, of your attachment. I know your bravery, and flatter myself that, after the first battle, I shall be able to say to your sovereign, and to my people, that you are worthy to fight under the leaders of the Grand Army. (Signed) "NAPOLEON."

HOLLAND.

A letter from the Hague of the 28th Sept. says—"We have not remaining in our Republic above nine thousand French troops, and three thousand Batavian soldiers; but we are in daily expectation of six thousand French conscripts, whom we are to cloath and equip."—A rumour has been circulated, that Holland is to be attacked on the German side by Russia, and on the sea side by England; a mutinous spirit is known to exist on board the ships in the Texel; and French soldiers are doing the duty of marines in every ship to keep the crews in subordination.

Hague, Oct. 19.—[FROM THE BATAVIAN STATE GAZETTE.] The following dispatch was this morning read on the Parade:—On the 7th and 8th inst. the Emperor Napoleon passed the Danube in several places; forced the strong position of the Austrian army at Donauwerth, and totally defeated that army. Eleven battalions of Hungarian grenadiers, and one regiment of cavalry, together with some considerable magazines and a great deal of artillery, are the fruits of this victory. While this important action was fought in the centre of the army, Gen. Bernadotte, with the Gallo-Batavian army, passed the Danube near Ingolstadt; which place was taken by storm.—The consequence of these movements has been, that 10,000 Austrians, in the vicinity of Augsburgh, are blockaded; the army is pursuing the flying enemy in every direction.

(Signed) BAGET,
"Major-general and Governor of the Residence."

A letter from the Hague, dated the 20th, states, that an order had arrived for the forced march of all the French troops, remaining on the coast, toward the Lower Rhine.

Rotterdam, Oct. 21.—Private letters received this morning from the armies state, that the French have taken Ulm; that a grand battle has taken place between the Austrians and the French; that the former have suffered considerably; that the French have taken 5000 Austrians, that is, the garrison of Ulm, all their arms, ammunition, magazines, &c. The French have a great number of killed and wounded.—The Austrians have retreated behind the Sin (we suppose, the *Inn*).

A letter from Rotterdam, dated on the 22d Oct. states, that the Russians have entered the Electorate of Hanover, and that a corps crossed the Elbe at Lauenburgh on the 18th. A French detachment, which was posted at Harburgh, had in consequence fallen back. The French, determined to dispute the possession of that ravaged country, had pressed many Hanoverians into their ranks.

GERMANY.

"We Francis the Second, Emperor Elect of the Romans, Hereditary Emperor of Austria, &c.

"Facts known to all the world prove, that since the conclusion of the Treaty of Luneville, we have had no thing so much at heart as the maintenance of the peace which we had procured for our faithful people by the Treaty. The scrupulous accomplishment of all the obligations which that Treaty imposed upon us; the observance of a perfect neutrality in the naval war, and the most friendly moderation, when the Emperor of the French violated several of the principal stipulations of the Peace, and endangered, by numerous abuses, the repose and equilibrium of Europe—gave us every right to hope with confidence, that our warm and sincere desire for peace would be fulfilled. Yet the armaments ordered by the Emperor of the French close to the frontiers of the Tyrol and the Duchy of Venice, joined to direct menaces, required of our parental solicitude for our hereditary States, counter-armaments; which, however, though destined to do away our fears for the safety of our States, could not be to France a subject of mistrust or of open complaint. At the same time that we took these measures of precaution, to which we saw ourselves forced, we took with the Courts of Petersburg and Paris, when negotiations to be opened between those two Courts had been frustrated, the proper measures nevertheless to attain the salutary object, and to produce the resumption of the negotiations for peace interrupted.—The Court of

France

France did not acknowledge our good intentions on this head, and refused our mediation.—The Court of Russia, on the contrary, declared itself ready to open, in concert with us, and with equal moderation, pacific negotiations, and to employ an armed mediation for the re-establishment of the repose, security, and political balance of agitated Europe. We, far removed from the desire of seeing a new war break out, but convinced of the imperious necessity of those energetic measures, which can alone ensure real and lasting peace, partake perfectly the determination of the Emperor of all the Russias on this subject, and hope, from its good execution, with well-founded confidence, the desired effect.—But also we expect, with no less confidence, that our dear and faithful subjects who have afforded us, for thirteen years of a reign accompanied with the most extraordinary events, so many deep proofs of unshaken attachment, will support us with all their might in this undertaking, formed with a view to their real good, and will hasten, in consequence, to aid us in restoring that happy state of things, which was always our first object, and the wish nearest to our heart."

[The proclamation then fixes the rations and contributions for each province.]

Buonaparte has compelled the people of Frankfort to demolish all the fortifications of that garrison.

Cuxhaven is said to be again occupied by French troops.

Berlin, Oct. 8.—Since the 6th inst. several Estafettes and Couriers have arrived here from Anspach, with the unexpected intelligence that *the French had entered his Majesty's Franconian provinces.* A grand Council was immediately held, and Messengers dispatched to the different Courts.—We hear, that in consequence of the violation of the territory of Anspach, his Prussian Majesty declared,—"*that he would allow a free passage to the Russian troops through his dominions, and that he would not in any way oppose the entrance of the Allied Forces into Hanover.*"—The following are the particulars of the outrage:—The army of Bernadotte, 20,000 strong, passed in two columns, on the 3d of October, through the Margraviate of Anspach, notwithstanding the representations of the Prussian Generals and Ministers. It is said, that the Army of Marmont, joined by the Bavarian troops, will take the same road. Major Howen, at the head of his squadron, offered to oppose the passage of the French; but Gen. Kellerman, at the head of 800 men, declared he would pass by force. The representations of Baron Schlagan, the Minister of his Majesty, were equally vain. The French Generals declared that they had positive orders to effect their march through the Margraviate, and to employ force, if necessary, for that purpose.

Anspach, Oct. 9.—[From the Berlin Newspapers.]—On the 7th. inst. the Bavarian army advanced from Schawabach to Spalt and Abenburg. They made considerable requisitions of cattle, bread, beer, forage, &c. under threats of military execution. At Spalt, where no flour or grain had been left, Gen. Wrede commanded the Bailiwick to deliver the grain which he required, from the Royal Granary of Prussia; and when protestations were made against this proceeding, he sent a detachment to open it by force. On the 8th and 9th the Bavarians proceeded to Ellingen, and passed the Prussian frontier, into the Territory of Aichstadt.

Ratisbon, Oct. 9.—An action took place on the 7th, between the Austrians and French near Neuberg, in which the Austrians had the advantage, and preserved their position.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—The General of Cavalry, Count Kalkreuth, and the Major and Aid-de-camp Von Zeithen, are gone to Pulau. The former is the bearer of a letter from our Sovereign to the Emperor of Russia, in which his Majesty states, that the passage of the Russians, through the Prussian Territory will be permitted *.

RUSSIA.

Delft, Oct. 18.—Accounts from Vienna state, that apartments have been prepared in the Palace there, and at the Castle of Schonbrun, for the reception of the Emperor of Russia, who left Petersburg on the 29th ult.

The van of the Russians is arrived at Brannau, on the Inn.—Another column had arrived at Waldmunchen, on the frontiers of Bohemia.

General Kutusow, who commands the Russian army in Germany, is an officer of great experience, and of uncommon bravery; active, vigilant, and enterprising

* On receipt of the intelligence of the Russian troops having had permission to pass through the Prussian territories, the Ministers of those Courts had a long audience with Lord Mulgrave in London; after which the following bulletin was posted at Lloyd's:

"25th *October*, 1805.——*The Prussian Consul has been authorised to warn all masters of Prussian ships in this country, against entering any of the ports of France and Holland; as thereby their vessels might be brought into danger.*"

He beat the Turks and Tartars at Babadag with an inferior force; and, at the close of that war was sent ambaſſador to Conſtantinople. He has ever entertained the determined hatred towards the French. He received a moſt extraordinary wound while leading the ſtorming party at Ocza-koff—a muſket-ball paſſed through both temples, and he fell from the top of the wall into the ditch;—the cure, which aſtoniſhed his attendants, occupied ſeveral years.

Gen. Michelſon, who commands the ſecond diviſion of the Ruſſian army, is the officer who conducted the war againſt Sweden in 1788.

Gen. Tolſkoy, who commands the Ruſſian troops in Hanover, ſerved with conſiderable ſucceſs and talent againſt the Tartars, and is eſteemed a brave and active officer.

Stralſund, Oct. 15. His Swediſh Majeſty is expected here this week. He will command the combined army in perſon. The Generals Count Wachtmeiſter and Baron Armfelt, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the laſt war, will have commands under him.

SPAIN.

A ſerious riot has taken place at Madrid, in conſequence of ſome bills on the Treaſury being diſhonoured. The holders waited on the Prince of th Peace; and on expreſſing their diſſatisfaction, he had them ſurrounded by his body-guard, and ſeveral of them were arreſted. The populace then took the part of the Bill-holders, and ſeveral lives were loſt. Four Grandees have in conſequence been baniſhed, and many other perſons arreſted. This affair has created a very ſtrong ſenſation throughout Spain.

The Duke De Montemar, Grand Officer to the Prince of the Aſturias; the Marquis De Villa Franca, Grand Equerry to the Princeſs of the Aſturias; the Count De Miranda, Chamberlain to the King; the Counteſs Dowager Del Monte, and three or four others, have received orders to quit the Court and Capital of Madrid.

Diſpatches from Lord Nelſon mention, that the Combined Fleets in Cadiz harbour were ſo diſtreſſed for proviſions, that it was ſuppoſed they would be compelled by hunger to come out. The enemy has 30 ſail of the line, and Lord Nelſon 31.

AFRICA.

Revolution at Algiers.—The following account of this event, dated Sept. 4, is inſerted in the French papers:—"On the 1ſt of this month a new inſurrection broke out in the barracks; from whence the military ſoon ſpread themſelves through the city, which, during ſeveral hours was threatened with a general pillage and maſſacre. At length, however, they repaired to the Palace, where they immediately killed the Dey, and his prime miniſter; after which, the fermentation gradually ſubſided, and government ſeemed re-eſtabliſhed. The government is now ſwayed by a ferocious ſoldiery, who act under the name of a prince Achmet, ſuddenly raiſed from the ranks, to fill the blood-ſtained throne of his predeceſſor."

AMERICA.

A grand public dinner is to be given by the principal inhabitants of New York to General Moreau in the courſe of the preſent month, in honour of his arrival.—The General has fixed his reſidence at Morriſville.

Scotch News.

Oct. 1. This day the corning-houſe of the New Powder Mill, at *Roſlin* near Edinburgh, containing upwards of 40 barrels of gunpowder, blew up with a dreadful exploſion. Two of the workmen periſhed. One man was thrown across the River Eſk; the other to the top of a precipice over-hanging the water. Both have left helpleſs widows, one the mother of 7 young children.

Country News.

Sept. 5. In ſinking a cellar at the corner of St. Peter's lane, in the High Croſs ſtreet, *Leiceſter*, a quantity of Roman coins were found, ſome in good preſervation; they were incloſed in an earthen veſſel, which the workmen broke in digging; many of them are of Domitian.

Sept. 8. At *Surfleet*, near Spalding, a poor woman, on turning down her bed-cloaths, found a large ſnake, 3 feet long, which had unwittingly been her bed-mate the preceding night. The reptile was immediately ſecured; and Mr. James Heardſon, of that place, poſſeſſes it.

Sept. 19. A number of hay-ſtacks, valued at 2000*l.* were conſumed in *Nottingham* meadows laſt week, by one of them heating ſo as to take fire.

Sept. 21. This night, about 7, a large warehouſe in Lower Sparling-ſtreet, *Liverpool*, was diſcovered to be on fire. The upper rooms being filled with cotton, corn, &c. the flames raged with unabated violence for ſeveral hours, until the whole building was deſtroyed; and nearly all the property, eſtimated at 30,000*l.*

Sept. 22. A few days ſince, at *Redbourne*, near Derby, during the abſence of the parents, who left three ſmall children at home, a fire broke out, which was got under, but the three children were burnt to aſhes.

Sept. 24. At *Parley*, Chriſtchurch, Hants, Martin Dean, aged 19, having eaten

eaten of ſome muſhrooms, liked them ſo much, that he determined to procure ſome; accordingly he got a quantity of toad-ſtools, and carried them home, when his mother, being alſo ignorant of the miſtake, prepared them for dinner, and, with her huſband, went to Ringwood. Martin Dean dreſſed the ſuppoſed muſhrooms, and with his five brothers and ſiſters, partook of them. The whole family were ſoon in the greateſt agonies; Stephen, one of them, died the day following; and Hannah and Martin the next. The other three continue in a dangerous ſtate.—[The following remedy for the pernicious effects of toad-ſtools, &c. is practiſed in France, with ſucceſs. Excite vomiting; employ laxatives and glyſters: after the firſt evacuations adminiſter one dram of vitriolic (ſulphuric) ether in a glaſs of water of mallows. If the ſymptoms are alarming, give a glyſter made with a decoction of tobacco.]

Sept. 26. As the driver of the Cambridge waggon was coming aſleep on the ſhafts, through the open gate at *Waltham Croſs* turnpike, his legs were ſo dreadfully cruſhed as to require amputation, which was followed by a convulſive hiccough and death.

Sept. 28. At *King's Cliffe* two children died ſuddenly, after having ate a large quantity of blackberries.

Leiceſter, Oct. 4. At a general meeting held this day at the Exchange, convened by the Mayor at the requeſt of the phyſicians and clergy of this antient Borough, it was unanimouſly agreed to commence a ſubſcription for eſtabliſhing a HUMANE SOCIETY on the plan of that which has ſo long been ſucceſsfully eſtabliſhed in London; Dr. Hawes, the treaſurer of that benevolent Inſtitution, with that philanthropy for which he is ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed, having aſſiſted in its promotion, and countenanced it with his patronage.

Oct. 5. So deſtructive has the Small-pox lately proved at *Hull*, that 260 perſons, chiefly children, have died in the courſe of 29 days only!

Oct. 14. A large meteor, like a ball of fire, fell near the North-weſt part of *Shrewſbury*, this evening about 9. The light produced by it was very great.

Oct. 15. A great number of large porpoiſes have been lately tumbling about the ſound, into *Cotwater, Mill Bay*, and *Hamoaze*. The fiſhermen conſider this omen as portentous of ſome great hurricane. They have been ſhot at, but none killed, their backs being impenetrable to muſket-ſhot.

Oct. 29. The very extenſive Paper Mills, belonging to Mr. Hamilton, at *Wanſford*, Northamptonſhire, were this night entirely conſumed by fire, ſuppoſed to have happened through the careleſſneſs of a boy having left a candle, which communicated to a quantity of rags.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday, September 16.

As a gentleman and lady were walking acroſs the fields from Hampſtead-road turnpike to Primroſe-hill, they met a perſon of gentlemanly appearance, who ruſhed on the lady and graſped her round the neck. The gentleman was aſtoniſhed at the ſtranger's conduct, and concluded that he was a lunatic; but while in the act of attempting to diſengage him, the unfortunate man fell, and expired in a fit.

Tueſday, September 17.

The Gazette of this night contains a notice from the City of London, of their intention of applying to Parliament to provide for the enlargement and better regulating of Smithfield Market; and for making a new ſtreet from the North end of Fleet-market to Clerkenwell-green, and thence to the great North road, near the South end of Iſlington.

Saturday, September 21.

Richard Harding was tried on a capital charge for forging the Ace of Spades, on cards. It was proved that the priſoner had the plates in his poſſeſſion for ſtamping the card, and that he had been ſeen working them. After a very long trial, the Jury returned a verdict of—*Guilty*.

Saturday, September 28.

At the cloſe of the Common Hall this day, Mr. Nichols, in a ſhort addreſs to the Livery of London, expreſſed the ſatisfaction he felt in propoſing to them a reſolution which, he was confident, would meet with their univerſal ſanction; a vote of thanks to their late excellent and worthy Sheriffs; which he accordingly handed to the proper Officer, in theſe words:

"That the thanks of this Common Hall be given to George Scholey and William Domville, eſqrs. late Sheriffs of the City of London and Sheriff of the County of Middleſex, for their very exemplary conduct in diſcharging the various duties of that arduous and important office—for the manly, dignified, and unoſtentatious manner in which they have uniformly ſupported the ſplendour of that reſpectable ſtation, and the franchiſes of their fellow citizens—for the courteſy of their demeanour on all occaſions—and particularly for their great punctuality of perſonal attendance, not only on public ceremonies, but on the leſs pleaſant, though not leſs uſeful, duties of examining the ſtate of the priſons, and humanely alleviating the diſtreſſes of their unfortunate inhabitants."

This motion, having been ſeconded by [illegible], was carried unanimouſly, with

with unparalleled applauſe; and was ordered to be ſigned by the Town Clerk, and inſerted in the public papers.

The Sheriffs then handſomely returned their thanks. Mr. Scholey ſpoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Livery,

"To have merited this unanimous teſtimony from you, will ever be regarded by me as one of the moſt fortunate and honourable occurrences of my life. If, in the performance of my public duties, I have been enabled to contribute to the intereſt and convenience of this great City and opulent County, I ſhall ever conſider it as a ſource of heartfelt ſatisfaction, which can only be increaſed by the very flattering teſtimony you are pleaſed to manifeſt on my retiring from your ſervice. I will not take my leave of you, Gentlemen, without alſo in this public manner expreſſing the acknowledgments I feel due to my faithful and worthy Colleague, who has joined me in every anxious wiſh that we might be able, at the concluſion of the year, to deliver up to our ſucceſſors the keys of office untarniſhed, and the high reſpectability of it unſullied."

Mr. Domville ſaid,

"Gentlemen of the Livery,

"The thanks you have juſt voted your late Sheriffs, call upon me as one of them to return you my beſt acknowledgments. When, Gentlemen, I took upon myſelf the office to which you have done me the honour to elect me, I determined, if poſſible, to give offence to no one; but at the ſame time to execute the duties of it with that ſpirit and firmneſs which became a good citizen; and I am happy to ſay I found my worthy colleague, ready at all times, and upon all occaſions, to propoſe and accede to every meaſure that was moſt likely to give the public ſatisfaction. How far we have both ſucceeded, your thanks beſt teſtify. I ſhall now, Gentlemen, retire from public life highly gratified, becauſe I have received your thanks; wiſhing ſucceſs and proſperity to my country at large, and to this great commercial city in particular, which conſtitutes ſo material a part of it. Allow me once more, Gentlemen, to return you my ſincere thanks for the favour you have conferred upon me."

The buſineſs being over, the Common Hall was diſſolved; and the Lord Mayor Elect accompanied the preſent Chief Magiſtrate in his ſtate-carriage to the Manſion-houſe, preceded by the City Officers and State Trumpeters. A ſumptuous entertainment was afterwards given by Alderman Anſley, the ſenior Sheriff, at Merchant Taylors Hall.

Monday, September 30.

The new Sheriffs went by water, in ſtate, to be preſented to the Curſitor Baron of the Exchequer at Weſtminſter; the formalities of which ceremony are amply detailed in our laſt volume, p. 961.—An elegant dinner was afterwards given by Sheriff Smith, at the London Tavern.

Tueſday, October 1.

Michaelmas-day (the uſual period of electing the Lord Mayor of London) having this year fallen on a Sunday, the choice was made on Saturday laſt (ſee p. 867; but the preſent venerable and hoſpitable Chief Magiſtrate, unwilling to relinquiſh the pleaſure of enjoying the company of his brethren the Aldermen and the City Officers at his feſtive board, gave this day a magnificent dinner, at the Manſion-houſe, to a ſelect company of about 30 of his particular friends.

Friday, October 4.

His Majeſty has appointed the Princeſs of Wales keeper of his Palace and Park at Greenwich.

Thurſday, October 10.

The Parliament was this day farther prorogued to the 26th of November.

Thurſday, October 31.

An inſtitution has been lately eſtabliſhed in London, for the purpoſe of promoting a liberal and uſeful intercourſe among the different branches of the medical profeſſion, and of affording a centre for the reception of communications, and for the formation of a ſelect and extenſive profeſſional library. It is called the MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, and it comprizes a number of profeſſional men of the firſt character. The meetings are held at the Society's apartments near Gray's-inn, where any communications are to be ſent.

Officers and council for the preſent year:

Preſident, Wm. Saunders, M.D. F.R.S.
John Abernethy, eſq. F.R.S. Vice-Preſ.
Charles Rochemont Aikin, eſq. Sec.
Wm. Babington, M.D. F.R.S. Vice-Preſ.
Matthew Baillie, M.D. F.R.S.
Thomas Bateman, M.D. F.L.S.
Gilbert Blane, M.D. F.R.S.
Sir Wm. Blizard, F.R.S. Vice-Preſ.
John Cooke, M.D. F.A.S Vice-Preſ.
Aſtley Cooper, eſq. F.R.S. Treaſ.
James Curry, M.D. F.A.S.
Sir Walter Farquhar, bart. M.D.
Thomſon Foſter, eſq.
Algernon Frampton, M.D.
John Heaviſide, eſq. F.R.S.
Alex. Marcet, M.D. For. Sec.
David Pitcairne, M.D. F.R.S.
Hen. Revell Reynolds, M.D. F.R.S.
H. Leigh Thomas, eſq.
James Wilſon, eſq. F.R.S.
John Yelloly, M.D. Sec.

The Rev. Rowland Hill, during a tour through *Wales* this ſummer, has inoculated for the Cow-pox upwards of 1000 of the poor, gratis; beſides 3000 in other diſtricts, without a ſingle inſtance of failure of ſucceſs.

P. 891, col. 1. A letter from Barbados ſays, that Lieut.-gen. Sir William Myers, bart. commander of the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Iſlands, &c. died between four and five o'clock in the afternoon of July 29, quite collected, and perfectly reſigned, amidſt the regret of his endeared family and afflicted lady. From the friendly ſolicitude of the family at Pilgrim-houſe, Lady Myers was immediately removed thither. It having been Sir William's wiſh that his remains ſhould be privately interred, only the 15th regiment of Foot paraded under arms at his funeral.

Births.

LATELY, at Gormanſtown caſtle, Ireland, Viſcounteſs Gormanſtown, a dau.

At Dublin, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. J. Pomeroy, a ſon.

In Scotland, Viſcounteſs Duncan, a ſon and heir.

At Stainton, in Cleveland, co. York, Lady Charlotte Baillie, a ſon.

At Hanthorpe-place, co. Lincoln, the wife of Charles-James Packe, eſq. a ſon.

Aug. 28. In Spaniſh-place, Mancheſter-ſquare, Mrs. Webber, a ſon.

Sept. 15. The wife of Mr. Waldron, of Manadon, near Plymouth, a daughter.

20. At Norwood park, near Southwell, co. Linc. the wife of Tho. Wright, eſq. a ſon.

25. At Taplow, the Hon. Mrs. Grenfell, wife of Paſcoe G. eſq. M. P. for Marlow, a daughter.

27. At his Lordſhip's houſe in St. James's-ſquare, the Counteſs of Briſtol, a ſon.

28. At Hall-place, the ſeat of Sir William Eaſt, bart. the lady of Sir William Clayton, bart. a ſon, who died in 4 hours.

29. At Sanſom-houſe, in Berwickſhire, the wife of Gen. Francis Dundas, a ſon.

30. At Hagbury-place, Surrey, Lady Margaret Walpole, a ſon.

Oct. 1. In Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-ſtreet, the wife of John Gurney, eſq. a daughter.

2. In New-ſtreet, Spring-gardens, the lady of the Hon. Jas. Abercromby, a daugh.

At Sir William Maxwell's, at Monteith, in Scotland, the wife of Lieut.-col. Maxwell, M. P. a ſon.

5. At the vicarage-houſe at Charing, in Kent, the wife of the Rev. J. Barwick, a dau.

8. At his houſe near Deal, in Kent, the lady of Capt. Sir John Johnſtone, bart. of Weſterhall, in Scotland, a daughter.

At Chipſtead-place, in Kent, the wife of George Polhill, eſq. a ſon.

9. At her father's ſeat, Cwmguilly, in Caermarthenſhire, the wife of Peak Garland, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, a ſon.

At Welton, co. York, the wife of Joſeph Thompſon, eſq. a ſon and heir.

13. At his houſe in Upper Charlotte-ſtreet, Mrs. Lucena, wife of the Portugueſe Conſul-general, a daughter.

14. At Shepherd's-huſh, Middleſex, the wife of H. T. Hardacre, eſq. of the Royal Navy, a ſeventh ſucceſſive daughter.

In Portland-ſtr. Lady H. Stuart, a daugh.

15. In Merrion-ſquare, Dublin, the lady of the Hon. George Knox, a ſon and heir.

16. At his houſe in Nottingham-place, Mary-la-Bonne, the wife of Capt. Hood, of the 3d Foot-guards, a daughter.

17. At Dundee, the wife of Lieut.-col. M'Kenzie, of the 52d Foot, a ſon.

20. The lady of the Hon. and Rev. William Capel, of Watford, Herts, a daughter.

21. In Stanhope-ſtreet, May-fair, Counteſs Conyngham, a ſon.

In Groſvenor-ſquare, the wife of James Lawrell, eſq. a ſon.

At his ſeat, St. John's lodge, in Herefordſhire, the wife of Gen. Cuyler, a daugh.

The wife of the Rev. Dr. Hall, canon of Chriſt Church, Oxford, a ſon.

At Henbury-hill, near Briſtol, the wife of George Franklin, eſq. two daughters.

24. The wife of Lieut.-col. Curſon, of Waterperry-houſe, co. Oxford, a ſon.

At the Paragon, Blackheath, Kent, the wife of Thomas Mortimer, eſq. a daughter.

27. At Windmill-hill, Suſſex, the wife of Edward-Jeremiah Curteis, eſq. a ſon.

Marriages.

Sept. 10. AT Lancaſter, John M'Donald, eſq. of Dumfries, to Miſs Eliza Norris, mantua-maker, of Preſton. In a frenzy of mind, at a reproof from her father, ſhe was about to throw herſelf into the canal, when Mr. M'D. providentially paſſing that way, enquired the cauſe of ſuch raſhneſs, and being anſwered ingenuouſly, took her into his carriage, made honourable overtures, and married her.

24. Edward Gordon, eſq. of Bromley, Middleſex, to Miſs J. Halliday, of Bath.

25. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, John Knight, eſq. of Lea caſtle, co. Worceſter, to the Hon. Miſs Wynn, eldeſt daughter of Lady Headley.

26. Richard Waring, eſq. of Edwardſton-grove, to Anna, third daughter of Jn. Warner, eſq. of Edwardſton-houſe, Suffolk.

Mr. Whitewood, bookſeller, of Portſea, to Miſs Burchell, daughter of the Rev. Joſeph B. of Tetbury, co. Glouceſter.

27. At Bath, John Haley, eſq. of Lanſdown-place, to Mrs. Richardes, youngeſt daughter of the late James Rivett, eſq. M. P. for Derby.

30. At Fingall, co. York, the Rev. Kingſman Baſkett, maſter of the Charterhouſe at Hull, and rector of Laughton, Bucks, to Miſs Bourne, of Hull, daughter of the late much-reſpected Maſter of the ſaid Charter-houſe.

Mr. William Williams, maſter of the Swan with Two Necks inn and tavern, Lad-lane, Cheapſide, to Anne, ſecond daughter

daughter of John Heather, eſq. of St. Vincent's-row, Iſlington.

Oct. 1. Rev. Wm. Broadbent, of Billinghay, near Tatterſhall, co. Lincoln, to Mrs. Fowler, of Lincoln, a widow lady.

2. At Camberwell, Thomas Buſh, eſq. of Wandſworth, to Miſs Harriet Brown, of Peckham-lodge, Surrey.

3. At Totenham, Mr. George-Edmund Shuttleworth, of Auſtin-friers, auctioneer, to Miſs Anne Melliſh Thompſon, daughter of Jn. T. eſq. of Totenham.

William Coxhead Marſh, eſq. of Park-hall, Eſſex, nephew of Sir Thomas Coxhead, to Miſs Sophia Swaine, of Caſtle-Hedingham, in the ſame county.

5. James Agar, eſq. of the Inner Temple, barriſter at law, to Mrs. Fletcher, of Welbeck-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

7. At St. James's church, by the Biſhop of Exeter, the Rev. William Ward, rector of Mile-End, near Colcheſter, to Miſs Anne Hammerſley, eldeſt daughter of Thomas H. eſq. banker, of Pall Mall.

Rev. Mr. Hunt, to Mrs. Butler, of Eaſton, co. Cambridge.

8. Walter Jones, eſq. M. P. for Coleraine, in Ireland, to Miſs Catharine Ironmonger, daughter of the Rev. Laſcelles I. prebendary of Wincheſter.

10. At Bath, the Rev. James Way, rector of Adwell, co. Oxford, to Miſs Croſhie, daughter and ſole heireſs of the late John C. eſq. of Antigua.

12. At Pancras, Rich. Price, eſq. third ſon of Sir Charles P. bart. M. P. for the city of London, to Miſs Eliz. Heyman, ſecond dau. of Henry H. eſq. of Queen-ſqu.

14. At Bath, George Lowther Thompſon, eſq. of Trinity college, Cambridge, to the eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Edward Waldron, of Hartlebury, co. Worceſter.

15. By ſpecial licence, by the Biſhop of Rocheſter, at Beckenham, in Kent, Lieut.-col. J. Willoughby Gordon, of the 92d Foot, ſecretary to the Commander in Chief, to Mrs. Bennet.

Mr. Sharpe, bookſeller, of Piccadilly, to Suſan, ſecond daughter of Alderman Bullen, of Barnwell abbey, co. Cambridge.

At Plaſnewydd, in Wales, the Earl of Enniſkillen, to Lady C. Paget, daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge.

16. E. R. Comyn, eſq. of Buſh-lane, Cannon-ſtreet, to Miſs Vandercom.

17. At Buckden, Sir James Duberly, of Gainſhall, co. Huntingdon, to Miſs St. Barbe, of Lymington, Hants.

At Powderham caſtle, Devon, the ſeat of Viſcount Courtenay, Lord Edward Somerſet, brother to the Duke of Beaufort, to the Hon. Louiſa Courtenay, ſiſter to Viſcount C.

18. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Sir Robert Peel, bart. M.P. for Tamworth, to Miſs Clerke, ſiſter to Sir Wm. C. bart.

19. Wm. Walker, eſq. of Brunſwick-ſquare, to Miſs Sleigh, daughter of the late Wm. S. eſq. of Whitehall.

21. At Ackworth, George Pollard, eſq. of Greenhill, near Halifax, co. York, to the only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Horton, of Hundhill, near Pontefract.

22. Charles Hillyard, eſq. to Miſs Alida Eicke, of Highbury terrace, Iſlington.

23. At Edinburgh, Brigadier-general the Hon. Alexander Hope, to Georgina, you. dau. of Geo. Brown, eſq. of St. Andrew's-ſq.

DEATHS.

1804. *Nov.* . . . AT Surat, in the Eaſt Indies, in his 21ſt year, Mr. Henry-John Maddiſon, a lieutenant in the 11th regiment of Native Infantry.

Nov. 4. Off the iſland of Goree, of a fever peculiar to the climate, in his 20th year, Mr. William Long, midſhipman of his Majeſty's ſhip Lark, and ſon of Mr. L. ſurgeon, at Hailſham, Suſſex.

Dec. 24. At Madras, of a wound he received from a ſpear, while in the act of leading his men to victory, Capt. Gawler, of the 73d Foot. Few officers enjoyed a greater ſhare of eſteem and reſpect while living, and no one has died more ſincerely and deſervedly regretted.

1805. *Jan.* 11. In the Eaſt Indies, of the wounds he received in one of the unſucceſsful aſſaults on the fortreſs of Bhurtpore, Capt. John Wallace, of the 15th regiment of Native Infantry, major of brigade to Col. Maitland, and ſon of the late Wm. W. eſq. of Cairnhill, in Scotland.

June 8. Of the yellow fever, on-board his Majeſty's ſhip Circe, of which he was a midſhipman, aged 17, Jonas Roſe, eſq. brother to Hickham R. eſq. of Limerick.

July 1. On the iſland of Curaçoa, whither he went on ſhore, during the blockade thereof, to have a parley with one of its principal inhabitants, and caught a cold, that brought on a fever, of which he died in 3 days, Capt. the Hon. Jn. Murray, ſon of the E. of Dunmore. His remains were interred on the iſland of Little Curaçoa.

27. In France, Mr. James Dawſon, merchant, of Manchester.

29. About four in the afternoon, Mr. Thomas Maples was ſhot, near his dwelling-houſe, on the high hills of Santee, near Charles-town, America, by his eldeſt ſon, Richard, about 23 years of age, who had ſecreted himſelf in the gin-houſe for that expreſs purpoſe. This atrocious youth, in whom every principle of humanity ſeems to be extinct, had loaded his rifle with three large buck-ſhot! ſaw his father coming from his dwelling-houſe, and waited in his concealment till he had got fourteen paces paſt the gin-houſe, then deliberately took aim, through a crevice between the logs of the houſe,

houſe, at his father! The ſhot penetrated his back, and came out through his breaſt. A Jury being ſummoned early on the following day; the murderer confeſſed his crime, and made ſome trivial excuſes for his conduct. He was committed to Campden gaol, together with his mother and brother, who were charged as acceſſaries to the murder. Mr. Maples was one of the oldeſt ſettlers in his neighbourhood, and had always ſupported the character of an honeſt, induſtrious, good man.

Aug. . . At St. Peterſburg, of apoplexy, Major Anting, known as the author of "The Life of Suvvarroff," tranſlated into the Engliſh language.

Aug. 5. At Barbados, where he arrived on the 14th of July laſt, after four days illneſs of the yellow fever, and aged 36, Col. Brinley, quarter-maſter-general and barrack-maſter-general of his Majeſty's Forces in the Windward and Leeward Iſlands. He was lieutenant-colonel of, and commanded the firſt battalion of the 4th (or King's own) regiment of Foot for the laſt three years preceding his appointment in the Weſt Indies.

11. Mr. Anthony Hodgſon Nicholſon, ſon of Mr. Anthony N. of Whitehaven, and maſter of his Majeſty's ſloop of war Cameleon, being charged with the boats of the ſaid ſhip to attack a guarda-coſta, off Palos, in Spain, and in the act of boarding, was killed, with three private ſeamen. He ſtood, after his arm was ſhattered to pieces, till a ball pierced his heart. He was an officer of great merit, and had been promoted by Lord Nelſon, with promiſe of farther advancement.

12. On-board his Majeſty's ſhip Phœnix, in conſequence of the wounds he received in the gallant but bloody engagement between that ſhip and La Didon, on the 10th, when the latter was captured (ſee p. 937), Lieut. Henry Steel, of the Royal Marines, a native of Berwick. He was a widower, and has left two orphans to the bounty of his countrymen.

13. In conſequence of a duel on the preceding day, at Johnſon's Spring, about ſix miles from Alexandria, on the Virginia ſide of the Potowmack river, in America, Mr. Enoch M. Lyles, of Alexandria. The ball of his antagoniſt (Mr. Jn. F. Bowie, of Piſcataway, Maryland) entered a little below the right breaſt, and paſſed through the liver. They exchanged ſhots at the diſtance of 15 feet.

Aged 42, the Rev. Daniel Bayley, B. D. fellow and dean of St. John's college, Cambridge, and vicar of Madingley, in Cambridgeſhire. He was ſeized with a fit of apoplexy about 2 the preceding morning, and died at 4 this afternoon. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1783, M. A. 1788, S. T. B. 1795; ſenior dean of the college 1801; in which year he was preſented to the vicarage of Madingley, on the reſignation of Haggit. His mother was the eldeſt daughter of Biſhop Kennett, and died a few years ago, leaving this ſon and two daughters ſurviving; an elder daughter, Priſcilla, dying before her. Mrs. B. was poſſeſſed of ſeveral books with the Biſhop's manuſcript notes; and, amongſt others, a copy, much improved, of Bp. Kennett's Funeral Sermon on William Duke of Devonſhire, 1707, with Memoirs of the Cavendiſh Family; which was afterwards the property of the Rev. Henry Freeman, M. A. Præcentor of Peterborough; who in 1797 permitted Mr. Nichols to preſent the publick a new edition, with the Biſhop's laſt corrections.

20. At Newcaſtle, Capt. Hartcup, of the Royal Engineers.

21. At Quebec, of the gout in his ſtomach, Lieut.-gen. Peter Hunter, lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, and commander in chief of the troops in both the Canadas, which devolves on Lieut.-col. Bowes, of the 6th Foot.

27. At Kirkcudbright, in Scotland, Matthew Miller, eſq. of London, merchant.

Sept. . . . . At Kilworth, co. Cork, in Ireland, Richard Markham Pyne, eſq. a lieutenant in the South Cork Militia.

In his 79th year, the Rev. Joſeph Harriſon, B. A. vicar of Ince, in Cheſhire, and formerly of Pembroke-hall, Cambr.

Aged 23, George Pawley Buck, eſq. of Daddon, near Liverpool.

At Headingley, near Leeds, after a lingering illneſs, Benjamin Newſom, eſq. captain in the 17th regiment of Native Infantry, in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, on the Madras Eſtabliſhment, and brother to Mr. John N. of Leeds.

At Dawliſh, Devon, Mrs. Hunter, wife of Wm. H. eſq. of Margaret-ſt. Cavendiſh-ſq.

At her houſe at Upper Eaſton, near Briſtol, aged 77, Mrs. Rogers, relict of Mr. George R. and mother of Mr. R. in the College-green, Briſtol.

At Yard-houſe, near Taunton, Somerſet, Miſs Eleanor Halliday.

While on a viſit at James Galland's, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms at the port of Grimſby, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. James B. of Horkſtow grange.

At Gaiſborough, in his 65th year, Mr. Slater, ſchoolmaſter.

Mr. Collinſon, of the Rein-deer inn, near the Toll-gate, Lincoln.

At Streatham, Surrey, in his 50th year, Hen. Cole, eſq. of Bexwell-hall, Dulwich.

In Montpelier-row, Twickenham, Mrs. Anne Doig, of Lower Berkeley-ſtreet.

Sept. 1. At her houſe at Eaſt Burnham, near Maidenhead, Berks, aged 65, Mrs. Stephenſon, relict of Henry S. eſq. and mother of the Counteſs of Mexborough.

2. Drowned,

2. Drowned, while bathing in the ſea, at Whitby, where he was on a viſit, aged 22, Mr. Jol. Tindall, eldeſt ſon of Lieut.-col. T. of Scarborough.

Aged 57, Mr. Thomas Ball, many years a reſpectable ironmonger, grocer, &c. at Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

Suddenly, Mr. Kennedy Gaudern, ſtone-maſon, of Northampton.

Advanced in age, Mrs. Caſe, mother of Philip Mallet C. eſq. of Teſterton-houſe, co. Norfolk.

3. At Vienna, after a ſhort illneſs, Richard Meade, ſecond Earl of Clanwilliam in the kingdom of Ireland, Viſcount Clanwilliam, Baron Guilford, and a Baronet. He was born in May 1776. His lordſhip married, at Schuſchitz, in Bohemia, the Counteſs of Thunn, third daughter of Joſeph Count of Thunn, and Wilhelmina Counteſs of Ulfeld, one of the moſt antient families in Germany. Her Ladyſhip died in childbed, Auguſt 8, 1800, at Vienna, and left three children; Richard the preſent Earl, now ten years old, and two daughters very young. His Lordſhip, ſecondly, married, at Vienna, July 6, 1803, the Dowager Lady Shuldham, a very amiable lady, who has to bewail his loſs before two months of their nuptial happineſs had been completed. It is related of his firſt Lady, who was of very intereſting and engaging manners, that ſhe afforded her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales an opportunity of diſplaying her benevolence and affability in her way to this country. By ſome accident her Ladyſhip's cloaths and neceſſary ſupplies had been ſent off in another veſſel. When her Royal Highneſs and ſuite went on-board the packet, to take their paſſage for England, being informed of the rank and ſituation of her fellow-traveller, her Royal Highneſs ſupplied her with cloaths, and paid her Ladyſhip every attention during her paſſage.

At Whitby, Mr. Iſaac Chapman, maſter mariner. About nine in the evening he retired to reſt in as good health as he had enjoyed for many years; but, finding himſelf indiſpoſed ſhortly after, he aroſe, and, obtaining a temporary relief from taking a ſmall portion of ſpirituous liquor, was induced to return to bed, where, in leſs than half an hour, he complained of being extremely ill, and expired before any medical aſſiſtance could be procured.

4. The day on which ſhe completed her 100th year, Mrs. Garrand, relict of the late Mr. G. formerly a reſpectable and opulent Liſbon merchant, but the greateſt part of whoſe property was ſwallowed up by the dreadful earthquake which deſtroyed that city in 1755. On that fatal occaſion Mrs. G. was alarmed by a violent ſhaking of the room, and of the cheſt of drawers in which ſhe was depoſiting ſome of her huſband's linen. She inſtantly fled out of the houſe, and eſcaped deſtruction, after ſeeing a beloved ſon and daughter overwhelmed in that tremendous convulſion. She then returned to England; and, having ſoon afterwards loſt her huſband, retired to Oulton, near Leeds, where ſhe has ever ſince reſided, and where ſhe died, retaining her mental faculties, unimpaired, to the laſt.

At Edinburgh, Alexander Mackenzie, eſq. writer to the Signet.

5. At Cork, Mr. James Bryſon, leader of the band at the Olympic Circus there.

7. At Pimlico, in his 40th year, John-Frederick-Bernard Gottſched, eſq. late lieutenant-colonel in the 60th Foot, and inſpector of Dutch troops.

Aged 78, Mrs. Alice Wray, a maiden lady, aunt to John W. eſq. banker, Hull.

Mr. Jas. Spilſbury, late of Lombard-ſtr.

8. Aged 16, Miſs Mary Hurſt, daughter of Robert H. eſq. M. P. for Shafteſbury.

At Burwaſh, Suſſex, in her 74th year, Mrs. Mann, relict of the late Rev. Daniel M. many years a Diſſenting-miniſter there.

Miſs Anna-Maria Griffith, of Batmborough-hall, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. John G. rector of Hanſworth, co. York, and of Eckington, co. Derby.

9. In Hatton-garden, in his 60th year, Mr. Matthews, of the Stamp-office.

At the houſe of his nephew, John Robley, eſq. in Ruſſell-ſquare, aged 63, Joſeph Robley, eſq. late of the Iſland of Tobago, where he had filled the offices of governor and perpetual preſident. He was born and educated at Kelwick, in Cumberland; and firſt introduced the plough into the Weſt Indies with effect, where, by his ſuperior ſkill in the management of his plantations, he amaſſed the wealth of 30,000l. per annum; 40,000l. of which he has bequeathed among his relations and friends, and the remainder to his aforeſaid nephew and heir.

At Finchley, Middleſex, after a lingering illneſs, Robert Jennings, eſq. chief clerk to Lord Grenville, the auditor of his Majeſty's Exchequer.

Thomas Curtis, eſq. of Bedſtone-houſe, Reigate, Surrey, beloved and lamented by all who knew him.

At the manſe of Buchanan, in Scotland, in the 82d year of his age, and 49th of his miniſtry, the Rev. David Macgibbon, miniſter of that pariſh.

10. In the palace of Haga, at Stockholm, aged 2 years and 9 months, his Royal Highneſs Charles-Guſtavus, Grand Duke of Finland, ſecond ſon of their Majeſties of Sweden.

Rev. Daniel Gaches, vicar of Wootten-Wawen, and an active magiſtrate for the county of Warwick. He was of King's College, Cambridge; A. B. 1736; A. M. 1739;

1759; and married to his ſecond wife a daughter of Dr. Bree, of Stratford on Avon, at 75, after his firſt wife had been dead a year.

Aged 68, Mr. Michael Bielby, of Cottingham, formerly of Hull, merchant.

Capt. Francis Martin, barrack-maſter at Deal, co. Kent.

In South Charlotte-ſtreet, Capt. Robert Maitland, of the Stirlingſhire Militia.

11. Mr. Bever, confectioner, of Peterborough, co. Lincoln.

Aged 40, Mr. Thomas Park, of Lincoln, formerly clerk to the Juſtices for the diviſion of Lindſey.

At Coventry, after a few days illneſs, Robert Reynolds, jun. eſq. of Wood-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

At Southgate, Middleſex, aged 18, after a ſevere illneſs, and much regretted, Miſs Maria H. Smith, daughter of Mr. George S. of Finſbury terrace.

Mr. Carter Moore, of Johnſon's-court, Fleet-ſtreet, attorney at law.

12. At Tullamore, in Ireland, the Rev. Quinton Finlay, 37 years curate of the pariſh of Linally, adjoining Tullamore.

13. At Mr. Curlin's, in Groſvenor-place, Pimlico, in conſequence of being thrown out of a one-horſe chaiſe on Bloody bridge, in the King's road, Mrs. Daley.

At Liverpool, in his 59th year, Thomas Lake, eſq.; a moſt reſpectable merchant.

14. At Burton-Overy, co. Leiceſter, in his 46th year, Mr. Aſhby.

At the manſe of Craigie, in Scotland, Dr. Andrew Shaw, miniſter of that pariſh.

15. At Edinburgh, in his 63d year, the Rev. Alexander Allan, of the Scotch Epiſcopal Church.

At Billericay, in Eſſex, much lamented, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Jenner.

17. At Fladong's hotel, in Oxford-ſtreet, in his 31ſt year, Col. the Hon. William Eardley, ſecond ſon of Lord E. He had complained for ſome time of a moſt painful head-ach; but it was not until the 9th inſtant that he was confined to his bed. The diſorder then appeared in a violent affection of the cheſt and ſtomach, under which, after enduring great pain with the utmoſt fortitude and reſignation, he ſunk on the eighth day. In perſonal qualifications he was equalled by few; in mental endowments, excelled by none. His underſtanding was naturally good; and, during the period of his ſhort life, he took unceaſing pains in its cultivation. He was educated at Göttingen, where he reſided in the houſe of Profeſſor Heyne: and, though called away, when very young, to enter upon the duties of the profeſſion aſſigned for him, his time had not been thrown away. He was a good claſſical ſcholar, and a very conſiderable proficient in the modern languages; the practice of which, by the aid of the beſt maſters, he kept up to the period of his laſt illneſs. His political opinions, and the decided part he took in favour of his friend Sir Francis Burdett, in the late elections for Middleſex, expoſed him to the jealouſy and petulance of many whoſe political ſentiments were different from his. He poſſeſſed generoſity without oſtentation; a pride the moſt dignified, unfringed by vanity; exceſſive modeſty, unſhackled by childiſh timidity; he was an excellent ſon, a kind relation, and ſincere friend. His remains were interred on Tueſday, September 24, near thoſe of his mother, at Berkſwell, co. Warwick (ſee vol. LXIV. p. 282).

At Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, in his 55th year, Mr. R. Shuttlewood.

At his lodgings in Edinburgh, Allan Macleod, eſq. late proprietor and editor of "The London Albion Journal."

19. Mr. George Perry, maſter of the gun-boat Trial. Going, in a ſmall boat, from Glin to Tarbert, in Ireland, it was overſet by a ſudden ſquall, and Mr. P. and two others were unfortunately drowned.

20. Capt. Tyrrell, of Ballindery, co. Kildare, Ireland.

John Talbot, eſq. of Stone caſtle, Kent.

Suddenly, at Nottingham, in his 62d year, Fielding Beſt Fynney, eſq. ſurgeon, C. M. S. and the laſt ſon of Samuel and Sarah Fynney, of Fynney, co. Stafford. He was lineally deſcended from John Baron Fenis, hereditary conſtable of Dover caſtle, and lord warden of the Cinque Ports in 1083. None ever ſurpaſſed, and but few equalled him as an affectionate huſband, tender and dear parent, and benevolent neighbour. His literary and profeſſional abilities are manifeſted in the Medical and Philoſophical Commentaries, Philoſophical Tranſactions, Gentleman's Magazine, &c. &c.; and in 1767 he had the honour of being elected a member of the Medical Society of London. On the 29th his remains were removed from Nottingham to the family-vault at Chedleton, and depoſited near thoſe of his anceſtors.

21. In Camden-place, Bath, Miſs Julia Whitby, third daughter of the Rev. Thomas W. of Crefwell, co. Stafford.

At Eſcot, Devon, the infant ſon of Sir John Kennaway, bart.

At Walthamſtow, Eſſex, the youngeſt ſon of Mr. Mildred, banker, of White Hart court, Gracechurch-ſtreet. Amuſing himſelf with drawing a boat, he was drowned in a pond in his father's garden, where he was not found till two hours after. The family have ſince totally quitted the houſe.

22. At Clumber, co. Nottingham, aged 72, Mr. John Marſon, who, for 57 years, had

had ſuſtained various important departments under three moſt noble Dukes of Newcaſtle, with great credit, reputation, and honour. He was a man of the ſtricteſt integrity, and, for his various ineſtimable good qualities, was beloved and eſteemed, not only by the domeſticks at Clumber, but by every perſon who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance. The improvements at Clumber, under his ſole inſpection, will be a laſting memorial of his real and genuine taſte, in converting a barren and unproductive ſoil into an abſolute terreſtrial paradiſe.—And, on the 25th, at Clumber (on the day of Mr. M's funeral), aged 81, John Taddle, a turnſpit, &c. to the Dukes of Newcaſtle ever ſince Clumber was eſtabliſhed. The poor old man had for ſome years been rendered incapable of following his uſual employment; but, in conſideration of his paſt ſervices and upright behaviour, has received every poſſible ſupport and comfort from the preſent Duke of Newcaſtle and his moſt worthy mother.

Miſs Sandilands, daughter of the late Hon. Robert S. of Capenoch, in Scotland.

23. Richard Sandiford, driver of one of the Brentford ſtages. Paſſing along Piccadilly, on the 20th, the axletree broke, and he was precipitated from the box to a diſtance of ſeveral yards. The body of the coach fell upon him, and he was ſo dreadfully cruſhed as to occaſion his death this day in St. George's hoſpital.

At Knightſbridge, where he had a chapel, the Rev. Alexander Cleeve, B.A. He was admitted at Bene't college, Cambridge, 1767, B. A. 1771; and appointed chaplain to the county-gaol. He was afterwards preſented, by the Biſhop of Durham, to the vicarage of Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, 1772, which he reſigned for that of Wooler, 1780. He was editor of ſeveral devotional exerciſes from the Pſalms, 1801, and a ſermon before the governors of a lying-in hoſpital, 1773.

This evening, as Mr. Iſaac Blight, a reputable ſhip-broker, of Greenland-dock, near Deptford, was ſitting in his parlour, a perſon ſuddenly opened the door, and fired a piſtol at him, the ball from which entered the abdomen, and, paſſing through his body, the back of the chair in which he ſat, and the wainſcot behind him, lodged in the wall. Mr. B. died of the wound in the afternoon of the next day. He was perfectly ſenſible to the laſt moment of his life, but could give no account whatever of the perſon of the man who fired the piſtol, nor of the motive, having no malice againſt any man, nor ſuppoſing that any man entertained any malice againſt him. Mr. B. had recently returned from Margate, where he left his wife and family; and was informed by a Mr. Patch, whom he had very lately admitted to a ſhare in his buſineſs, and who acted for him in his abſence, that, on the 19th, as he was ſitting, in that part of the room in which Mr. B. uſually ſat, a ſhot was fired into the apartment, and a ball paſſed through the window-ſhutter, which, from the place where it entered the ſhutter, muſt have paſſed very cloſe to him. He, therefore, adviſed Mr. B. to be upon his guard; but the latter, unconſcious of having given offence to any man, made light of it, and conſidered it as an accidental ſhot from ſome ſhip or boat on the river, Mr. B's houſe being ſituated cloſe to the water-ſide. Both the balls were extracted, and, being of the ſame ſize, it is preſumed were fired from the ſame piſtol, which has not yet been found, after the moſt minute ſearch; but the ram-rod of a piſtol was found ſticking about two inches in the ſoil in the privy, which appeared dry and hard, contrary to what it would have been had Mr. Patch made uſe of the privy, who complained of having a pain in his bowels, and was ſeen by the ſervant-maid coming thence, apparently in great confuſion, a few moments after the piſtol was fired. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder by ſome perſon unknown;" and Mr. B's remains were interred in Deptford churchyard on the 29th. Mr. Graham, one of the magiſtrates of the Bow-ſtreet Police-office, anxious to inveſtigate the myſterious manner in which Mr. B. came by his death, and, if poſſible, to bring the murderer to juſtice, went to inſpect the premiſſes, and to examine Mr. Patch and the ſervant-maid, both of whom he cauſed to be taken into cuſtody, and brought to Bow-ſtreet, whence, after undergoing ſeveral examinations, the former was fully committed for trial at the next Surrey aſſizes, and the latter was diſcharged on condition of appearing to give evidence.

In Tilney-ſtreet, May-fair, aged upwards of 90, deplored by her numerous relations and friends, Mrs. Munſter, the eldeſt of three ſurviving ſiſters of the late Earl Camden, relict of Col. Herbert M. lieutenant-governor of Fort St. Phillip's, Minorca. She bore a lingering illneſs with fortitude and unimpaired faculties.

24. Mr. W. Byrne, of Titchfield-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne, an engraver of the firſt eminence, whoſe works will prove his beſt monument.

At his houſe at Hoddeſdon, Herts, aged 85, James Eſdaile, eſq.

At Harfield, Middleſex, Mr. Gilbert Howard hung himſelf in his own kitchen, where he was firſt diſcovered by his mother. No cauſe could be aſſigned for the act; he poſſeſſed opulence, and, apparently, every domeſtic comfort. He had

had been ſome time in a deſponding ſtate, which was attributed to his great affection for a departed uncle; this malady had lately increaſed ſo much that the Coroner's Jury felt it their duty to return a verdict of Lunacy.

25. Mr. Richard Adams, late partner in the houſe of Meſſieurs Harding, Shorland, and Co. Pall Mall.

Drowned, while bathing off Mr. Chatfield's timber-yard, near Blackfriars bridge, James Patterſon.

At Swanſea, aged 62, David Morris, eſq. banker, of Caermarthen.

Rev. Beather King, LL. D. rector of Mogulah, and prebendary of Kilmacdonough, in the dioceſe of Cloyne, Ireland.

26. After long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Edwards, of St. James's place.

Found drowned, in a brook which runs through Chelſea, Alicia Blagrave, daughter of a nurſeryman at Hampton, and recently ſettled in a ſituation at Chelſea. She had been to Paddington on buſineſs in the afternoon of her deceaſe, and it is ſuppoſed that ſhe made an unſucceſsful attempt to croſs the rivulet on her return at night. There could be no other concluſion drawn, as the depth of water and the current were ſufficient to drown her, more particularly ſo if alarmed.

At Limehouſe, aged 82, without having experienced, until the day of his death, an hour's illneſs, a man named Joyce. From the age of 20 he had been in the daily practice of drinking ſix pots of porter, but frequently exceeded that allowance. By an eſtimate lately made by himſelf it appears that he had drank 32,054 gallons, or nearly 300 butts!

At Allby, near Whitehaven, in her 25th year, Mrs. Preſton, wife of Mr. Nathaniel P. of Dublin, and daughter of Richard Ledger, eſq. of Whitehaven.

At ſeven o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Newberry, of Clowes-ſtreet, Mancheſter; and at ten the ſame night, Mr. Newberry, her huſband; both of whom were between 80 and 90 years of age, and retained their faculties in a wonderful manner.

27. This afternoon Mr. Colwell, of Newnham, brandy-merchant, left Glouceſter, on horſeback, with a conſiderable ſum of money, intending to return home. On the morning of the 29th his horſe was found in the meadow on the South ſide of Over Cauſeway, adjoining that city, with the ſtirrups and reins of the bridle cut off, a deep cut, as if with a ſharp inſtrument, on the near ſide of the ſaddle, and the off-ſide ripped, probably by the ſpur, on Mr. C. being dragged from his horſe. The ſtirrups and one ſpur were found, at a ſhort diſtance from each other, juſt beyond the bridge over the Severn at that city; and Mr. C's pocket-book was found in the river, ſeveral miles below that place, ſtripped of all its contents, except a draft for 100l. The body of the unfortunate gentleman was found, covered with leaves, early the next morning, in a lane near Minſterworth, between three and four miles from Glouceſter.

Mr. Woollett, maſter of the New Inn, Eaſtbourne, Suſſex. He went to bed about 11 the preceding night apparently in good health, and was found, about 2 in the morning, by Mrs. W. dead by her ſide.

Aged 67, Mr. Paul Parnell, of Lincoln, ſurgeon and apothecary.

Aged 84, Mr. H. Taylor, tanner, of Newark, Notts.

At Enniſkillen, Capt. Sir James Rivers, bart. of the 3d Dragoon-guards. While on a ſhooting-party at Nixon-hall, in company with Captains Fancott and Platt, of the 30th Foot, Sir James's gun unfortunately went off and killed him almoſt inſtantaneouſly.

At Edinburgh, Thomas Patten, eſq. paymaſter of the 7th, or Princeſs Royal's Dragoon-guards. He was far advanced in life, having ſerved in that regiment upwards of 50 years, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Minden, &c.

28. Suddenly, at his ſeat, Heath-hall, co. York, aged 72, Wm. Fauquier, eſq.

At Akenhead, near Glaſgow, aged 68, Robert Scott, eſq. banker, of Glaſgow.

29. At his houſe in George-yard, Lombard-ſtreet, Mr. John Naiſh, wine-merchant, late in partnerſhip with Mr. Cooke, of the Carolina coffee-houſe.

In Fitzroy-ſquare, the Hon. Smith Barry, uncle to the preſent Earl of Barrymore.

At Tunbridge wells, the lady of Sir George Buggin, of Great Cumberland-place, knt. Her remains were interred, by torch-light, at St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt, where a funeral ſermon was preached.

After a long affliction, which ſhe endured with fortitude and reſignation, moſt deſervedly lamented, Mrs. Clayton, wife of Mr. C. ſurgeon, of Norton, and dau. of Peter Chambers, eſq. of Bury St. Edmund's.

At Bath, Alexander Ellice, eſq. late of the houſe of Phyn and Ellice.

At Portſmouth, on his return from the Weſt Indies, Capt. William Traiſe, of the 68th regiment of Foot, and formerly of Bury St. Edmund's.

At Streatham caſtle, Durham, the ſeat of Lord Strathmore, where he had chiefly reſided during the laſt 40 years, aged 99, John Robinſon, groom.

At the Hot wells, Briſtol, aged 67, after a very long and painful illneſs, lamented, as he lived revered, by all claſſes of ſociety, the Rev. Samuel D'Elbœuf Edwards, of Pentre, Montgomeryſhire, an acting magiſtrate in that county, and rector of Mainſtone, in Salop.

30. At

30. At Charing, in Kent, George Grenville Marshall, esq. He was out partridge-shooting, and while reaching over the muzzle of his gun to gather some nuts, the piece unfortunately went off, and killed him on the spot.

At Matterfy-hall, co. Nottingham, aged 40, John Barker, esq.

At the Hot wells, Briftol, aged 22, Mrs. Shirreff, wife of Alexander S. esq. of Fenchurch-ftreet, London, and only daughter of Robert Cowin, esq. of Highbury.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Wm. Wright, of Lincoln, joiner, late manager of the aſſembly-rooms, above-hill).

Mr. Scotney Thorpe, of Edith-Weſton, Rutland. He had left home about a quarter of an hour, apparently as well as uſual, and was ſuperintending ſome workmen, when he dropped down and died inſtantly.

At Edmonton, in his 88th year, William Knowlys, eſq. father of the preſent worthy Common Serjeant of London.

At her houſe in York-place, Mrs. Sawbridge, widow of the late John S. eſq. of Olantigh, co. Kent.

In the Vineyard-gardens, Clerkenwell, almoſt ſuddenly, Mrs. Bentley, wife of Mr. B. of Drury-lane theatre.

Robert Spottiſwoode, eſq. of Dunipace, in Scotland, late commander of the Lord Nelſon Eaſt Indiaman.

October .... At the Horſe barracks in Norwich, aged 17, Miſs Harris, only dau. of Lieut. H. of the Royal Artillery.

At Gainſborough, aged 45, Mr. William Tomlin, chair-turner, &c.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, in his 55th year, the Rev. James Bolton, M. A. rector of Kelſterne, near that place, in the gift of William Denſon, eſq.

Rev. Thomas Wigſell, rector of Saunderſtad, Surrey, B.C.L. of St. John's college, Oxford, 1778. The living was in the patronage of Atwood Wigſell, eſq. from the Atwoods.

Mr. J. Wilſon, a wealthy farmer, of Methley, near Wakefield, co. York, cut his throat in ſuch a manner as to occaſion inſtant death.

October 1. In conſequence of a fall from his horſe on the preceding evening, as he was returning from Droitwich to Worceſter, in his 22d year, Capt. J. Bird, of the 50th Foot. His remains were interred in St. Oſwald's burying-ground with military honours, attended by the two regiments of Hereford Volunteers, and all the officers quartered in Worceſter, including thoſe of the Loyal Worceſter Volunteers.

In conſequence of eating berries gathered from the hedge, commonly called poiſon-berries, aged 9 years, Charles Singer, ſon of Mr. S. of Halfway-houſes, Portſea.

Mrs. Beaumont, relict of the late Mr. Wm. B. of Barrow-upon-Soar, co. Leic.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Barrs, wife of Mr. Walter B.; in whom the poor have loſt a kind benefactreſs.

At Huntingdon, Samuel Roe, gent. formerly of Wild Gooſe Leys.

After a lingering illneſs, in his 57th year, greatly lamented, John Paine, eſq. of Patcham, near Brighthelmſtone, Suſſex. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Patcham, attended to the grave by his relatives and friends, who were joined in the proceſſion by the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, and many of the principal tradeſmen of Brighthelmſtone, thus offering their laſt tribute of reſpect to the memory of ſo good and worthy a man.

John Stables, of Horſforth, gent. was this evening found hanging in a barn near his own houſe. The Jury, after examining ſeveral witneſſes as to the ſtate of mind of the deceaſed, found a verdict of Lunacy. He was brother and heir to Mr. Wm. Stables, who was cruelly murdered in bed, in his houſe, in the night of the 26th July laſt, ſince which dreadful event the mind of the deceaſed has appeared in a very perturbed and dejected ſtate. On the morning of his death, Mr. Stables breakfaſted with his ſiſter, Mrs. Clark, of Low-hall, Horſforth, with whom he had for ſome weeks reſided, and whoſe houſe he left on horſeback with the profeſſed intention of riding to Leeds; but, as appears from the ſequel, he rode only to his own houſe, which was unoccupied, put up his horſe in an out-houſe, and is ſuppoſed to have ſoon after committed the fatal act, as his body, when diſcovered in the evening, was perfectly cold; from which circumſtance it is conjectured that he muſt have been ſuſpended for ſeveral hours. He died poſſeſſed of freehold property to the amount of upwards of 170l. a-year.—The Gazette of Saturday, Oct. 19, announces his Majeſty's pardon to any perſon concerned in the murder of Mr. William Stables, of Horſforth, near Leeds, cloth-manufacturer (except the perſon who committed the murder), who ſhall diſcover his accomplice or accomplices; and a reward of one hundred guineas is offered to any perſon making ſuch diſcovery, by Mr. James Stables, of Leeds, fell-monger, and Mr. William Clark, of Horſforth, farmer, brother and brother-in-law to the deceaſed; and a farther reward of one hundred guineas is alſo offered by the inhabitants of Horſforth, to be paid on conviction of any one or more of the offenders.

A water-party, conſiſting of Mr. Hoare, George Peters, eſq. of Jeſus college, Cambridge, eldeſt ſon of Mr. P. the banker, of White Hart court (partner with Mr. Mildred, whoſe ſon met a ſimilar fate Sept. 21,

61, see p. 973), and Capt. Clarke, of the Royal Navy, set off this day from London for Gravesend, in Mr. Hoare's sailing-boat. Off Woolwich, at noon, or a little after, the boat got a-ground, when Capt. Clarke, attended by Mr. Peters, went into a small boat, with a rope, in order to haul the sailing-boat afloat. This they accomplished, and had returned so near to their companions, that Mr. Peters, with too much eagerness and impatience, stood up to fling the rope on-board; in the act of doing which, he lost his balance, and upset the boat. The current was very strong, and the sailing-boat refusing to come round, Mr. Hoare could lend them no assistance. Mr. Peters, unable to swim, was repeatedly supported by his gallant friend Capt. Clarke, who, with his well-known humanity, paid too little attention to himself. After repeated and ineffectual efforts to save Mr. Peters, Capt. Clarke's strength became exhausted, and he was seen gradually to sink. At that awful moment a boat put off to their assistance, and saw part of the body of Capt. Clarke still floating; but, before they could reach the spot, he sunk, with his friend, to the bottom. Their bodies, after remaining four hours in the water, were found, and conveyed to the house of Mr. Peters's father, in Park-street, Grosvenor-square. Capt. Clarke was well known and universally respected in the service. During the Egyptian expedition, he commanded the Braakel, of 64 guns, and afterwards protected our factory at Smyrna. During the above expedition, his humanity gained him the esteem of Gen. Sir Ralph Abercrombie, when at a considerable expence, and whilst himself and most of the officers of the Braakel were severely indisposed, Capt. Clarke was the means of saving the lives of 330 of our wounded soldiers, who were brought off the plains of Egypt, and had been sent away by many of the other ships. This gallant officer gave them up his own cabin, and fed and nursed the maimed with his own hands. He then went to the Commander in Chief, Lord Keith, and procured surgeons sufficient to attend them. The death of such an officer will be long and severely felt. At an early hour on the 6th, their remains were interred in a vault in St. Andrew's church, Holborn.

At Fulham, Middlesex, the infant son of Peter Free, esq.

In Billiter-square, George Desborough, esq. agent-victualler of his Majesty's fleets on the Leeward Island station.

Aged 81, Mr. William New, partner with Mr. Vandeaume, beam and scale-maker, No. 117, Leadenhall-street, which house he had occupied 35 years. His death was occasioned by falling through the trap-door in his shop into the cellar, where, pitching on some iron weights, his skull was fractured, and he died instantly.

At Banff, in Scotland, Mr. Alexander Pirie, a merchant there, of great probity and industry, by which he had acquired a very handsome fortune, part of which he has bequeathed for the purpose of establishing and supporting an English school within that burgh.

2. At Paris, the Senator Pleville Pelet, and a vice-admiral of France.

At Brighthelmstone, in her 45th year, of a decline, which had been of considerable duration, that once popular singer and actress, Mrs. Crouch, whose beauty and talents have been a subject of admiration to every poet and critick for the last five and twenty years. She was a Miss Phillips, the daughter of a Solicitor. At a very early age she displayed such powers of voice, and such a natural taste for musick, that he determined to cultivate the talent. She made her first appearance in her eighteenth year, in the year of the riots, 1780, in the character of Mandane, in the serious opera of "Artaxerxes." Her appearance was that of a meteor; it dazzled, from excess of brilliancy, every spectator. Her success was unbounded. She made a sort of epoch in the theatre, and was perfused and idolized by the town. In an evil hour she gave her hand to Mr. Crouch, a midshipman, whose showy person and address won her affections. They were married at Twickenham church; and in that union she found nothing but misery. With the secret load upon her heart of ill-usage at home, she sought for happiness with the most dazzling and illustrious of lovers! She separated from her husband on the occasion, but made him a provision to which he was not entitled by his conduct. For several years past she has lived with Mr. Kelly the singer. Her remains were interred in Brighthelmstone church-yard on the 6th.

At Ford-place, Essex, in his 66th year, Zachariah Button, esq. in the commission of the peace for that county.

At the parsonage-house, of the gout, to which he had long been a martyr, and of a thrush in his throat, the Rev. Edmund Mapletoft, M. A. rector of Anstye, Herts, formerly fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, in whom is the advowson; B. A. 1764, M. A. 1767. His father was rector of Bartlow, near Linton.

Killed on the spot, by a fall from his horse, near Brize-Norton, co. Oxford, Joseph Vines, esq.

John Boyfield, gent. of Witham-place, Boston, late of Quadring-Edike, co. Linc.

At

At Olveſton, co. Glouceſter, the infant ſon of Capt. Gaſcoyne, R. N.

3. At Winterton, Mrs. Sanderſon, late of Beverley, co. Lincoln.

4. At Brompton, in her 72d year, Lady Temple, widow of the late Sir Richard T. bart. of Kemſey, co. Worceſter.

Mrs. Dimock, of Wilder-ſtreet, Briſtol.

Mrs. Collins, of Hillgrove-ſtr. Briſtol.

In Berners-ſtreet, almoſt ſuddenly, Mrs. Harriet Collins, wife of John C. eſq.

Suddenly, Mr. Lowe, millwright, of Nottingham.

This afternoon the body of a naval officer floated on ſhore near the Martello tower No. 11, in Pevenſey bay, on the coaſt of Suſſex. By a commiſſion found in one of his pockets, ſigned in Auguſt laſt, it appears he was Lieut. Webb Smith, of the Wrangler gun-brig.

At Cheltenham, David Scott, eſq. M.P. for the Scotch burghs of St. Andrew, Perth, &c. His houſe was among the foremoſt, if not actually the firſt, private one engaged in the Eaſt India trade. It has eſtabliſhed, regularly, an overland expreſs to and from India; a meaſure only occaſionally reſorted to by Government. Mr. S. had for many years laboured under a diſeaſe, the cauſe of which had baffled the ſagacity and ſkill of the moſt eminent medical men in the kingdom. He directed that his body ſhould be opened after his death, that the ſeat and cauſe of his complaint might be aſcertained, for the benefit of mankind; which was accordingly done by a very eminent ſurgeon and anatomiſt, Mr. Frye, of Glouceſter, when his diſeaſe was found to have been a ſchirrus in the pylorus.—His remains were interred in the family-vault in Mary-la-Bonne burying-ground, attended by his relations and moſt intimate connexions and friends; and conducted with great ſolemnity, but in that plain, unoſtentatious manner ſo conſiſtent with the uniform tenor of his life.

J. Rooke, eſq. of Bigſwear-houſe, a General of his Majeſty's Forces, Colonel of the 38th Regiment of Foot, and M. P. for the county of Monmouth. He was ſporting on the Trellick hills, and had juſt fired at a bird, when he fell dead from his horſe, in an apoplexy! He had repreſented Monmouthſhire in ſeveral ſucceſſive Parliaments; and might be truly ſtyled a gentleman of the Old Engliſh School, being of an open, ſocial, and moſt affable diſpoſition: indeed, in the extenſive circle of his acquaintance, no character could be more eſteemed or more reſpected. During the late war, he had the command of the Severn Diſtrict; on relinquiſhing which, the Mayor and Corporation of Briſtol voted him ſome ſuperb pieces of plate, as a mark of the high ſenſe they entertained of his private worth and public ſervices. On the return of peace he retired to his eſtate in Glouceſterſhire, where he ſpent his time in the enjoyment of field ſports, and the pleaſure of ſocial intercourſe with the families of fortune in his neighbourhood. His death muſt be ſeverely felt by all who had the pleaſure of knowing him; for to know him was to love him. The loſs of ſuch a man muſt be deeply impreſſed on the minds of his friends; a man, whoſe goodneſs of heart, whoſe friendly and affectionate diſpoſition, were unrivalled. He was ever ready to ſerve his friends, and ever conſtant and ſincere in his friendſhip. He may, indeed, be truly ſaid to have been every man's friend, and no man's enemy. He poſſeſſed, from nature, the moſt pleaſing manners, a warmth of addreſs, an unaffected politeneſs, ariſing from good humour, infinitely ſuperior to all the artificial imitations of it. His temper was free, open, generous, and humane, without diſſimulation, envy, or malice; and his ſoul was richly endowed with the milk of human kindneſs.

5. Scalded to death, by drinking hot water from the ſpout of a tea-kettle, in the abſence of its parents, a child of Samuel Mans, of Huntingdon.

At Worceſter, Capt. Hardcaſtle, of Bath. He had only arrived on that day from Malvern, accompanied by a friend, with whom he was walking up Broad-ſtreet, when he was ſeized with an apoplectic fit, and taken to an inn, where he ſoon expired.

At Leiceſter, after much illneſs, Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. Alderman P. During an active and exemplary life ſhe faithfully diſcharged the various duties allotted to her; and was deſervedly revered by her children, and beloved by her friends.

This morning, William Winterpen, a bricklayer's labourer, was at work, repairing the roof of a houſe in Richmond. Juſt as he got to the top of the ladder, he fell backwards, into a wheelbarrow, and was killed on the ſpot. The woman, whoſe houſe was repairing, dreamed, two nights previous to the accident, that the deceaſed fell from the top of her houſe into a wheelbarrow. She told him her dream the next morning, and was continually cautioning him to take care, till the fatal accident happened. It is rather remarkable, that he had uſed a hod to fetch his bricks in, till that day, when he got a wheelbarrow.

Of a locked-jaw, in St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, in her 23d year, Mrs. Mary Newton, wife of Mr. N. baker, of Enfield. On the Saturday preceding ſhe had undergone a painful amputation of the right thigh, near the hip-joint; which, till the fatal ſymptom of triſmus took place,

place, had every appearance of terminating happily. The operation was performed with great ſkill, tenderneſs, and humanity, by Mr. Ramſden, with the aſſiſtance of Sir Charles Blicke, Sir James Earle, Mr. Abernethy, Dr. Sherwin, and Mr. Clark, ſurgeon of Enfield, and ſeveral other gentlemen whoſe curioſity had been excited by the ſingularity of the caſe. A tumour intimately connected with a diſeaſed ſtate of the bone (a ſpiculous kind of exoſtoſis), occupying nearly the whole of the thigh, had gradually increaſed, during ſeven or eight years, to an enormous magnitude, weighing upwards of forty pounds. While this ſwelling was in progreſs, ſhe had been the mother of three children, all now living, the eldeſt three years old, and the youngeſt two months. We underſtand that a caſt has been taken of the limb in plaſter of Paris; but we regret that it had not been previouſly injected, becauſe there can be no doubt that the preſſure of ſo large a tumour muſt have rendered the femoral artery completely impervious, and, conſequently, that the limb, together with the great maſs of ſebaceous accumulation, muſt have been for ſome years ſupplied with the neceſſary circulation by the anaſtomoſing branches alone. This would have added one to the caſes on which the Medical Speſtator founded his propoſal for *curing* the popliteal aneuriſm, by an improvement in the application of the tourniquet, thereby obviating the neceſſity of the very painful and dangerous ſeparation at firſt propoſed by the late John Hunter. We hope this may ſerve as a call upon the Author of that uſeful and entertaining work, the Medical Speſtator, to complete his third volume, which he appears to have abandoned in ſo unaccountable a manner.

This evening, as Mr. S. Corcoran, apothecary, of Capel-ſtreet, Dublin, was returning from Clonturf, where he had been viſiting a patient, he was thrown from his horſe on the North Strand, by which he received a violent concuſſion on the brain, bled violently at his ears, and died about four o'clock the following morning.

6. At Gatton park, Surrey, in his 16th year, Alexander Wood, eſq. ſenior cornet of the 14th Light Dragoons, and eldeſt ſon of Col. W. of Gatton.

Aged 57, Mrs. Roden, of Gretford, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 43, Mr. John Peakton Hendry, late caſhier to the Cuſtoms at Hull.

7. In Hyde-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, in her 99th year, Mrs. Poſton, mother of the Rev. A. P. Poſton, curate and lecturer of St. George's, Bloomſbury. Providence permitted her to live to extreme old age, in order to exhibit to her family and friends thoſe meek and ſilent virtues which, however diſregarded by the world, meliorate and ſublime our nature, and ſhed a peculiar luſtre on the Chriſtian character.

Mrs. Ryder, of Chancery-lane.

At his apartments in Kenſington, aged 72, the Rev. Seth Thompſon, whoſe character was ever mild, modeſt, and unaſſuming. He entered early into orders, and at the time of his death had been nearly half a century in the miniſtry. About the age of twenty he entered at Clare-hall, Cambridge, as a ſtudent; and regularly proceeded B. A. in 1756, and M. A. in 1759. He took no academical honours at the time of his degrees, *belles lettres* having for him more charms than the predominant ſtudies of the Univerſity. Mr. T.'s preferments were few; two moderate livings, and the chaplaincy of Kenſington palace, we believe, comprized them all. In the prime of life Mr. T.'s eloquence as a plain, practical preacher was very juſtly admired. His ſetting ſun poſſeſſed (or, rather, evinced) leſs heat; but its rays were were equally luminous. His powers of oratory were indeed great; but his innate invincible modeſty made him latterly ſhun every opportunity of being admired. The death of his ſon Archer, about 8 months ago (ſee our Obituary, p. 191), undoubtedly gave the blow that laid this venerable man in his grave; for, though he bore his ſon's loſs like a Chriſtian, he mourned it inwardly with inexpreſſible grief. Mr. Archer Thompſon was the light of the good man's eyes. Bred under his tuition from infancy to boyhood, he quitted the paternal roof for Eton, well-grounded in claſſic rudiments. At Eton he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an elegant Latin poet in a great variety of pleaſing exerciſes. From ſchool, in his 19th year, Mr. A. T. went to his father's college, where he ſoon obtained a ſcholarſhip, exhibitions, and prizes. He proceeded B. A. in 1791 (when he was a SENIOR OPTIME in the academical honours), and M. A. in 1794. He ſoon ſucceeded by his merit to a fellowſhip. He was almoſt immediately admitted to orders; and never, perhaps, did ſo young a Clergyman ſo rapidly attain celebrity. Lecturesſhips, morning and evening preacherſhips, and innumerable charitable inſtitutions, ſeemed emulouſly to contend for the preference of Mr. Archer Thompſon's choice. Uncommon exertion in the ſacred profeſſion hurried him to diſſolution in the very zenith of his fame. His lungs were impaired, a quick decay enſued, and he died!—Mr. Seth Thompſon chriſtened his ſon's child on Wedneſday the 2d of October, when he appeared very unwell; on the Monday following

following he breathed his laſt. His venerable remains were depoſited in the family-grave, on Mr. A. T.'s coffin, early in the morning of Monday the 14th. They were carried by eight poor men, and attended by the Rev. Mr. Ormerod, the Rev. Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Thompſon's two ſurviving ſons. A funeral ſermon was preached on Sunday the 20th, by the Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin, B. A. F. A. S.

In a very advanced age, Mrs. Acton, relict of the late Nathaniel A. eſq. of Bramford-hall, Suffolk.

At Raithby, near Spilſby, co. Lincoln, aged 74, Mr. Overton, late of Belleau, near Alford, farmer and grazier.

A carpenter, named Marſhall, aged 50, employed in building a veſſel at Gainſborough, fell off the ſcaffold, and was killed.

8. This morning, between 8 and 9, a young man, named Robert Whiting, clerk to Meſſrs. Acton and Co. diſtillers, Stanhope-ſtreet, Clare-market, ſhot himſelf through the head with a piſtol, in his bed-room. A brother-clerk of the deceaſed ſlept in an adjoining room to his. He roſe about 8 that morning, called to the deceaſed, and ſaid he was going down ſtairs to breakfaſt. The deceaſed ſaid he would follow him in a few minutes. He had but juſt ſat down to the breakfaſt-table, when he heard the diſcharge of a piſtol, and it not being known whence it proceeded, and the deceaſed not coming to breakfaſt at the appointed time, ſuſpicion aroſe that ſomething had happened to him, and ſeveral of the houſehold went to his room-door, which they found faſtened; and, calling to the deceaſed, received no anſwer; they then proceeded to break it open, when they diſcovered the deceaſed on the floor, with another piſtol lying near him, and loaded. He had put on a clean ſhirt, and dreſſed himſelf, except putting on his coat. No cauſe could be aſſigned for the rath act. On examination, his accounts were found to be correct. The Coroner's Jury ſat on the body; and, on the evidence of ſeveral witneſſes, it appeared that the deceaſed was ſubject to very violent head-aches, which made him at certain times not know what he was doing; they brought in a verdict of Lunacy.

This morning, as Mr. Johnſon, landlord of the Twelve Bells, in Bride-lane, Fleet-ſtreet, was going to pay his property-tax, he was ſeized with a fit, carried home, put to bed, and died inſtantly.

At Enfield, of exceſſive drinking, —— Pratt, an old ſuperannuated walkſman of the New River. He had drunk ſo much gin that it was neceſſary to bleed him in the neck before he could recover his ſpeech, to make his will, and diride his property between his two ſons; after which he expired. The Jury ſat on him on the 12th, and brought in their verdict, Died by exceſſive drinking.

At Terling place, Eſſex, William-Henry Strutt, ſon of Col. and Lady Charlotte S.

Mrs. Youle, wife of the Rev. Mr. Y. rector of Weſt Retford, Notts.

At Edenham, Mr. John Steel, ſen. late of Scottlethorpe, co. Lincoln.

Aged 71, much lamented, John Wetherell, eſq. of Field-houſe, near Durlington, one of the partners in the Durham and Darlington banks.

The Reigning Duke of Brunſwick Oels, general of infantry in the Pruſſian ſervice, and knight of the order of the Black Eagle, &c. &c. He was on a viſit to the Ducal Court of Weimar, and was carried off by an hemorrhoidal attack, aged 65. By his death the ſovereignty of the principality of Oels devolves to Prince William of Brunſwick.

At Cromhall, co. Glouceſter, aged 88, Mr. Robert Marklove, father of J. H. M. of Small-ſtr. Briſtol. His wife, to whom he had been married upwards of 54 years, died in May laſt, near of the ſame age.

At her lodgings at Ryegate, Mrs. P. Tatlock, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. John Greſley, of Briſtol.

9. Enſign David Blacklock, of the Dumfrieſſhire Militia. He died ſoon after receiving a mortal wound in one of his thighs in a duel with Lieut. William Nimmo, of the Berwickſhire Militia, on Muſſelburgh Links, near Edinburgh.

At Cork, after much illneſs, Mrs. Kellett, wife of William-Auguſtus K. eſq.

At Exmouth, Devon, of a decline, in his 27th year, Gerard Levinge Van Heythuyſen, eſq. of the Six Clerks office in the Court of Chancery, and eldeſt ſurviving ſon of the late G. L. V. H. eſq. of Bedford-row.

10. In his 49th year, John Bennet, eſq. preſident of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh. While on a ſhooting-party at Wemyſs caſtle, in the act of firing, his fowling-piece burſt, and killed him.

Aged 39, Mr. John Nixon, of Red Lion ſtreet, Spital-fields, grocer. Shortly after eating a hearty breakfaſt on the 7th, he was ſeized with a moſt excruciating pain in the bowels, and, though medical aſſiſtance was immediately procured, and every remedy reſorted to, he died on the 10th. He was a great admirer and patron of Sunday-ſchools. Some years ago, on hearing of the deplorable ſituation of the children in the Mint, Southwark, he, with ſome friends, began a Sunday-ſchool, to improve their morals and give them education; in which they ſucceeded; and at preſent ſome hundreds are receiving the benefit thereof. He was well known for his philanthropy and goodneſs of heart; and the poor in his neighbourhood have

left

loſt a good friend. His body was interred in Bunhill-fields burying-ground, attended by a great number of the children of his Sunday-ſchool, and a vaſt concourſe of perſons, to ſee the laſt of their departed friend and liberal benefactor.

11. At Whitby. Mrs. Robertſon, wife of the Rev. Joſeph R. of that place. Having been in a declining ſtate of health for ſome weeks paſt, a reſidence in the country was on the point of being engaged for her. On the morning of the above day, however, ſhe roſe about 7, not worſe than uſual, and had reached the breakfaſt-parlour, when, finding herſelf ſuddenly indiſpoſed, ſhe placed herſelf upon a ſofa, and, calling the ſervant-maid, would not permit her to quit her ſide for the purpoſe of procuring any other aſſiſtance. In this ſituation ſhe expired in the courſe of a few minutes; the reſt of the family, who were in a different part of the houſe, being in total ignorance of the melancholy event.

At Aſhley, in her 28th year, Mrs. Martha Jane, wife of Mr. John J. ſalt-refiner, of Briſtol.

Aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Patmore, widow of Mr. James P. farmer, of Birchanger, Eſſex, at the time of whoſe death 18 children followed him to the grave. There is a ſingular coincidence of circumſtances between the above Mrs. Patmore and her huſband's niece, Mrs. Trott: they have each had 18 children; Mrs. P. 10 girls and 8 boys, Mrs. T. 10 boys and 8 girls. They brought them all up to be men and women before any of them died. They were both widows many years, living in the ſame pariſh, and both their huſbands were farmers.

At Perth, after a few days illneſs, in his 52d year, George Kinnaird, Baron Kinnaird of Inſture, in Scotland; whoſe loſs will be long and deeply felt by thoſe who were honoured with his friendſhip. He is ſucceeded in titles and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon, the Hon. Charles Kinnaird, M.P. for Leominſter. At the general election in 1790 his Lordſhip was thrown out of the Scotch Repreſentative Peerage, and never again re-elected.

12. At Aſhgate, near Cheſterfield, David Barnes, eſq.

Aged 60, Mr. Samuel Spring, burial-crape manufacturer, of Sudbury.

After a lingering illneſs, in his 73d year, Ingram Rider, eſq. of Boughton-place, near Maidſtone, Kent.

At Tiverton, Devon, Mr. Jacob Melluiſh, an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary.

About 8 this morning Miſs Shepherd, aged about 18, drowned herſelf in a pond near the mills in Batterſea fields, Surrey. She was beautiful in perſon, accompliſhed in manners, and had conceived a partiality for a young gentleman, of whom her aunt, with whom ſhe reſided, did not approve. Some diſagreement aroſe the preceding evening, which, it is imagined, preyed fatally on her mind.

13. At Iſlington, in his 57th year, William Flower, eſq. formerly a wholeſale ſtationer in Cannon-ſtreet, but who had for ſome time retired from buſineſs. He was walking home from morning ſervice, apparently in perfect health, when he fell down and expired inſtantly.

At his houſe at Pimlico, Mr. Maſon, a King's meſſenger.

At Tunbridge wells, in his 24th year, Mr. Richard Palmer.

At his houſe near the Senate-houſe in Cambridge, aged 70, Joſeph Merrill, eſq. formerly, for many years, an eminent bookſeller there.

Aged 61, Mr. William Biſhop, head-butler, and, on the 17th, aged 69, Mr. John Fell, under-butler of Baliol coll. Ox.

At his reſidence, Cornwell-houſe, Bath, in his 73d year, Edward Leighton, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for Surrey.

In her 78th year, Mrs. Harriſon, widow of the late Dr. H. of Derby.

Of a lingering diſeaſe, Mrs. Allen, wife of Alex. A. eſq. of Roſedale, near Truro.

At Baraehny-houſe, in Scotland, in her 75th year, Charlotte Ducheſs-dowager of Athol, Counteſs of Athol, and Baroneſs Strange, in her own right, Lady of Man, and ſole heireſs of the Iſle of Man. She was daughter of James ſecond Duke of Athol, widow of John the late Duke, and mother of the preſent Duke, beſides whom ſhe has left ſix younger children. By her death the Iriſh annuity of 2000l. per annum is extinguiſhed. That annuity was granted in 1765, in addition to the ſum of 70,000l. in purchaſe of the ſovereignty of the Iſle of Man, to John the late Duke, her Grace Charlotte his wife, or the ſurvivor of them. Her remains were depoſited in the family-vault at Dunkeld.

14. Aged about 27, Mr. William Rexworthy, an extenſive corn-factor, of Cookſby, Devon, and one of the Wells Yeomanry Cavalry. Returning from that city he fell from his horſe, and died in a few hours.

At Margate, aged 77, Mrs. Troward, relict of the late Mr. Richard T.

At his ſeat at Cloverley-hall, co. Salop, John Dod, eſq. formerly of Tooley-park.

After a few days illneſs, Mr. Francis Berry, of Holbeck, near Leeds, clothier, late one of the delegates to the Houſes of Parliament from the cloth-workers.

Suddenly, at his houſe in York-ſtreet, much lamented, Fr. A. F. Beckwith, eſq. third ſon of the late Major-general B. a brigadier-general of his Majeſty's Forces, major of the 37th Foot, and one of the commiſſioners for military enquiry, which appointment he had recently received, while

while acting as aſſiſtant-adjutant-general of the Southern Diſtrict.

15. Aged 53, Mr. Edward Fardell, butcher, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

In her 28th year, Mrs. Fawcett, of Aſby, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Beale, jun. grocer and tea-dealer, of Coventry-ſtreet, Piccadilly, was taken ſuddenly ill at 11 o'clock this night, and died in a quarter of an hour.

16. In the neighbourhood of Nenagh, co. Tipperary, in Ireland, as Miſs Archer, ſecond daughter of John A. eſq. M. D. and Miſs Poe, daughter of William P. eſq. of Donnybrook, were taking an airing in a jaunting-car, the horſe took fright, and overturned the ladies, the former of whom was killed on the ſpot, and the latter had a leg broken.

Samuel Raymond, eſq. of Riverſdale, co. Kerry, Ireland.

Waſhed on ſhore, on Southſea-beach, the body of Mr. James M'Donnough, late purſer of his Majeſty's ſhip Experiment. He is ſuppoſed to have accidentally fallen overboard.

At Cheſter, O. M. Wynne, eſq. of Overton-hall, in Flintſhire.

In Percy-ſtreet, in childbed of a daughter, Mrs. Second, a celebrated oratorio and concert ſinger. Her profeſſional talents and abilities were well known and admired by the publick; and in private life ſhe was greatly reſpected and eſteemed. She has left five children.

This night, at half paſt 11, two gentlemen paſſing through Lincoln's-inn-fields diſcovered a well-dreſſed man leaning againſt a poſt, groaning bitterly. He complained of ſhortneſs of breath, and added that he had but a few minutes to live. The gentlemen aſked his addreſs, and he had juſt ſtrength to articulate "No. 23, Charles-ſtreet, Hatton-garden," before he expired. The body was put into a coach without delay, and conveyed to the houſe of Mr. Dale, ſurgeon, of Charles-ſtreet, but all attempts to reſtore life were fruitleſs. He was a very reſpectable man, named Manly, and reſided where he had ſaid; was a widower, with ſix children.

17. John Lewis, eſq. of Great Tichfield-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne.

In great agony, in conſequence of falling into a copper of boiling elder-wine a few days before, Mr. Savage, dyer, of Sherrard-ſtreet, leaving a wife and four children.

At Blackheath, Kent, of a decline, in her 27th year, the wife of Steph. Hill, eſq.

At Portſmouth, Lieut. Hugh Maclean, of the 90th Foot. He was buried in the garriſon chapel, with military honours.

At Tadcaſter, Mrs. Potter, ſiſter of Alderman Hartley, of York.

At the houſe of his brother, aged 72, James Welliford, eſq. of Newcaſtle-houſe, Bridgend, co. Glamorgan.

18. Mr. Philpot, of Hartlip, in Kent. Gathering apples the preceding day, the ladder on which he ſtood broke in two, and he fell to the ground with ſuch violence as inſtantly to deprive him of ſpeech, and cauſe his death this evening.

In Shanford-ſtreet, Canterbury, after ſleeping from 11 o'clock in the morning of the 13th till 4 this morning, aged 70, James Tappenden, brick-maker.

Suddenly, by over-exertion, while playing a match of cricket, near Totteridge, Herts, —— Corderoy.

Mrs. Bird, relict of Mr. Rich. B. many years printer of the Coventry Mercury.

At Fillingham, near Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. William Jackſon.

In St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, aged 76, Mrs. Jane Fullers, a maiden lady.

Found dead in a field near his houſe, aged upwards of 70, Mr. John Shipton, of Keddington, near Louth. He had walked out, apparently in good health.

At Matlock, co. Derby, Miſs Margaret Stanfall, eldeſt daughter of Thomas S. eſq. mayor of Newark, Notts.

At Walworth, Surrey, John Smith, eſq. of Southwark, hop-merchant, fourth ſon of Alderman S. of York.

At South Lambeth, after long illneſs, Mrs. Hook, wife of the eminent Compoſer. Her virtues and accompliſhments were well known; as an authoreſs and an artiſt, her productions are highly valued.

At Egham, Surrey, of which he had been vicar upwards of 33 years, aged 73, the Rev. James Liptrott. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford; M. A. 1760.

At Hammerſmith, Middleſex, aged 77, the Rev. Nicholas Clavering.

At his houſe in Liſſon-grove, Paddington, aged 77, Mr. William Greene.

In Mancheſter-ſtreet, Lieut.-col. Powell, in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, and lately returned from Bengal.

19. By cutting his throat in a hackney-coach, which he had taken from the ſtand in the Borough, and ordered to drive to Vauxhall, and thence back again to the Borough, aged about 26, Mr. Thomas Norman, a Jew, clerk to Mr. Mark Sprott, who had for ſome time laboured under a depreſſion of ſpirits, amounting almoſt to derangement.

In his 76th year, at the houſe of John Lloyd, eſq. of Wygfair, near St. Aſaph, where he had arrived on the preceding Monday on a viſit, apparently in good health; a few hours after his arrival he complained of violent pain in his ears; and in a day or two this was ſucceeded by apoplexy; Alexander Aubert, eſq. of Highbury-houſe, Iſlington, governor of the London Aſſurance Company, F. R. and A. SS. and vice-preſident of the latter Society.

20. Sud-

30. Suddenly, Mr. Hull, coach-maker, at Twickenham, Middlesex.

21. In childbed of a ſtill-born ſon, in her 26th year, after enduring, for 16 days, with uncommon patience, fortitude, and reſignation, the moſt excruciating and inceſſant pain and torture, the removal or relief of which defied the united ſkill and efforts of ſeveral of the moſt eminent of the Faculty, Mrs. Sarah Boote, wife of Mr. John B. ſurgeon, &c. of Theobald's-road, Red Lion ſquare, Holborn; a truly amiable and worthy young lady, whoſe early death, in the prime of youthful life, and in the enjoyment of the utmoſt domeſtic happineſs and human felicity, is unaffectedly regretted by the ſmall circle of real friends to whom ſhe had endeared herſelf by the affectionate warmth of her friendſhip, and the integrity and chearfulneſs of her diſpoſition and manners. On the 13th of March, 1796, then in her ſixteenth year, ſhe embarked at Graveſend for Ireland, to reſide with her father, Mr. Grindley, then ſurgeon of the Devon and Cornwall Regiment of Fencibles, ſerving in that kingdom, but now ſurgeon, &c. in Marſham-ſtreet, Weſtminſter. Very early in the morning of the 20th, the brig Diamond, Capt. Killar, on-board of which ſhe was a paſſenger, was captured in the Channel by Le Coureur, a French brig; but, providentially, about 9 o'clock the ſame morning, while in full ſail for a French priſon, his Majeſty's ſhip Porcupine, Capt. Draper, hove in ſight, and recaptured the Diamond, with the French brig; and, after giving the neceſſary ſecurity for the payment of the cuſtomary ſalvage-duty, Capt. Killar was permitted to proceed on his voyage to Cork, where he arrived the next day. Mrs. Boote was in Ireland during the whole of the late rebellion there, but chiefly reſided in the Southern and Weſtern parts (over a great part of which ſhe had travelled), where the exceſſes committed by the miſguided and deluded inſurgents were leſs violent than in the Northern and Eaſtern; and returned to England in July, 1802, and reſided with her father till her marriage, June 4, 1803. Her remains were interred in St. Bride's church-yard, Fleet-ſtreet.

On the Queen's Parade, Bath, Miſs Charlotte Maſon, ſecond daught. of Jn. M. eſq.

22. Aged 69, Mr. James Ellis, of Gainſborough, co. Lincoln.

23. In conſequence of the wound he inflicted on himſelf by a ſhot from a piſtol on the 18th, Mr. Elliot, of Bury-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, wine-merchant.

24. At her houſe in Queen-ſquare, Bath, aged 77, Mrs. Sarah Jackſon, widow of the late Biſhop of Kildare.

25. Sir James Malcolm, bart. late lieutenant-governor of Sheerneſs.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from September 24, to October 29, 1805.

Chriſtened.			Buried.							
Males. 945	1840		Males 886	1747	Between	2 and 5	254	50 and 60	23
Females 895			Females 861			5 and 10	100	60 and 70	185
Whereof have died under 2 years old 601						10 and 20	57	70 and 80	50
						20 and 30	114	80 and 90	27
Peck Loaf 4s. 4d.; 4s. 6d.; 4s. 2d.; 4s. 2d.; 4s. 2d.						30 and 40	160	90 and 100	4
Salt £.1 0s. 0d. per buſhel; 4d.½ per pound.						40 and 50	164	100	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, October 28:

Fine 65s. to 70s.—Seconds 60s. to 65s.—Pollard 28s. to 30s.—Bran 8s. to 10s.

Return of Flour, October 12 to October 18, from the Cocket Office:

Total 11,722 Sacks. Average 69s. 5d.¼. 6d.¼ lower than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, October 19, 44s. 10d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Oct. 23, 1805, is 49s. 1d. per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, October 28:

Kent Bags.....6l. 10s. to 8l. 0s.	Kent Pockets.....7l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.
Suſſex Ditto.....6l. 6s. to 7l. 7s.	Suſſex Ditto.....7l. 0s. to 8l. 8s.
Eſſex Ditto.....6l. 6s. to 7l. 7s.	Farnham Ditto.....10l. 0s. to 12l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, October 28:

St. James's—Hay....3l.	3s.	0d.	to	4l.	18s.	0d.	Average	4l. 0s. 6d.
Straw...1l.	16s.	0d.	to	2l.	8s.	0d.	Average	2l. 2s. 0d.
Whitechapel—Hay....3l.	16s.	0d.	to	4l.	18s.	0d.	Average	4l. 7s. 0d.
Clover..5l.	5s.	0d.	to	6l.	6s.	0d.	Average	5l. 13s. 6d.
Straw...1l.	14s.	0d.	to	2l.	2s.	0d.	Average	1l. 18s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, October 28. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef.....3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Pork.....4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton.....3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb.....4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.
Veal.....3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.	Beaſts 3400. Sheep and Lambs 16,000.

COALS, Beſt, in the Pool, 49s. 0d. Delivered 60s. 0d. Sunderland, 42s. 6d. Delivered 54s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 88s. Curd 92s. CANDLES, 11s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 6d.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 3d. Clare Market 4s. 3d. Whitechapel 4s. 2d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1805.

Aug.	Bank Stock.	3per Ct. B. Red.	3per Cent. Consols.	4per Ct. Consol.	5per Ct. Navy.	5per Ct. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	Sout. S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5per Ct.	Imp. 3per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	196	shut	58¼	shut	88¾	shut	shut	shut	181	1 a 2d	1 a 2d	———	shut	———	3¼p	shut	58¼	19 13 0	———
29	Sunday																		
30	shut	shut	58¾	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut	———	1 a 2d	1 a 2d	———	shut	———	4p	shut	58¾	19 13 0	———
31	———	shut	58⅝	shut	89	shut	shut	shut	182	1 a 2d	1 a 2d	———	shut	———	4 a 3¼	shut	57¾	19 19 0	———
Sept. 1	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89	shut	shut	shut	———	1 a 2d	Par 1d	———	shut	———	3¼	shut	58	19 19 0	2 per Ct. disc.
2	shut	shut	58¼	shut	89	shut	shut	shut	———	1 a 2d	1 a 2d	———	shut	———	3¼	shut	———	19 19 0	2 per Ct. disc.
3	shut	shut	58¼	shut	88¾	shut	shut	shut	———	1 a 2d	1 a 2d	———	shut	———	3¼	shut	57¾	20 5 0	2 per Ct. disc.
4	shut	shut	58¼	shut	88¾	shut	shut	shut	———	1 a 2d	Par 1d	———	shut	———	3¼	85	shut	20 5 0	2 per Ct. disc.
5	Sunday																		
6	shut	shut	58¼	shut	88⅞	shut	shut	shut	———	1 a 2d	Par 1d	———	shut	———	3¼	shut	shut	20 5 0	2 per Ct. disc.
7	shut	shut	58¼	shut	89	shut	shut	shut	———	1 a 2d	Par 1d	———	shut	———	3¼	shut	shut	20 5 0	2 per Ct. disc.
8	shut	shut	58¼	shut	89	shut	shut	shut	———	1 a 2d	Par 1d	———	shut	———	3¼	———	shut	20 5 0	2 per Ct. disc.
9	shut	shut	58¼	shut	89	shut	shut	shut	———	1 a 2d	Par 1d	———	shut	———	3¼	———	shut	20 5 0	2 per Ct. disc.
10	194	shut	58¼	shut	89	shut	shut	shut	183	1 a 2d	Par 1d	———	shut	———	3¼	———	shut	20 5 0	2 per Ct. disc.
11	194½	shut	58¼	shut	89½	shut	shut	shut	———	1 a 2d	Par 1d	———	shut	———	3¼ a ⅜	———	shut	20 5 0	2 per Ct. disc.
12	shut	shut	58¼	shut	89½	shut	shut	shut	———	1d Par	Par 1p	———	shut	———	3¼	———	shut	20 5 0	2 per Ct. disc.
13	Sunday																		
14	195	shut	58¼	shut	89½	shut	shut	shut	183¾	1d Par	Par 1p	———	shut	———	4	———	shut	20 5 0	2 per Ct. disc.
15	196½	shut	58¼	shut	89½	shut	shut	shut	———	1d Par	1d 1p	———	shut	———	4¼ 4	———	shut	20 15 0	2 per Ct. disc.
16	197	shut	58¼	shut	89¾	shut	shut	shut	———	Par 1d	Par 1p	———	shut	———	4⅛p	85½	shut	20 15 0	2 per Ct. disc.
17	197	shut	58¼	shut	89¾	shut	shut	shut	185	Par 2p	Par 1p	———	shut	———	3⅞p	———	shut	20 15 0	2 per Ct. disc.
18	holiday																		
19	shut	shut	58¼	shut	89¾	shut	shut	shut	———	Par 1p	Par 2p	———	———	———	———	86½	shut	20 15 0	2 per Ct. disc.
20	Sunday																		
21	shut	shut	58¼	shut	89½	shut	shut	shut	———	Par 1p	1 a 2p	———	———	———	3⅛p	———	shut	21 10 0	2 per Ct. disc.
22	197½	shut	58¼	shut	89½	shut	shut	shut	———	Par 1p	Par 1p	———	———	———	3⅛p	86½	shut	21 10 0	2 per Ct. disc.
23	197	shut	58¼	74¼	89½	shut	shut	———	———	Par 1p	Par 1p	———	———	———	3⅛p	86½	shut	21 10 0	2 per Ct. disc.
24	190	58½	59	74¼	89½	shut	shut	———	———	Par 1p	Par 1d	———	———	———	3⅛a¼p	86½	shut	21 10 0	2 per Ct. disc.
25	———	58½	59½	———	89½	shut	shut	———	———	Par 1p	Par 1d	———	———	———	4⅛a⅜p	———	———	21 10 0	2 per Ct. disc.
26	holiday																	21 15 0	2 per Ct. disc.
27	Sunday																		

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